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PLO'S ABU IYAD ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR IRAN

JN271537 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, said in a lecture he delivered at the martyr Abu 'Ali Iyad course for political action, organized by the Political Mobilization and Guidance Department, that any blow dealt to the United States and any setback it suffers anywhere is in the interest of the Palestinian people and revolution. It is necessary, he said, to deal further blows to it, since it is the state that created the Zionist entity and that is protecting it and supplying it with arms.

He announced that our relations with the Iranian revolution under Imam Khomeyni are strategic and that we are ready to place all our capabilities at the side of the Iranian revolution in the face of the United States.

Regarding the summit conference, he said it has actually succeeded despite the tendentious intentions to torpedo it by several parties.

Talking about southern Lebanon, brother Abu Iyad stressed that no Arab summit resolution stipulated our withdrawal from the south and that we have the right to defend ourselves against those launching war against us.

He praised the success of the PLO's diplomatic move and said this was an important political accomplishment in the face of the attempts made to [words indistinct] our political victories.

VOP ON SUDAN'S POLICY TOWARD CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN271732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is a considerable change in Sudan's stand on the Camp David accords. The most prominent feature of this change is President Ja'far Numayri's attendance of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis and his commitment to the unanimous Arab rejection of these accords and their results. This new Sudanese stand has been solidified by an intensive information campaign launched by the Sudanese information media against Camp David. This shows the seriousness of the Sudanese move to catch up with the unanimous Arab march and the relinquishment of blind loyalty to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

There is no doubt that the new Sudanese stand on the Camp David accords has several meanings and dimensions, most important of which are:

1. Sudan's rejection of the Camp David accords after the elapse of quite a long period of time since these accords were signed can be considered new evidence of these accords' emaciation and failure to stand up as a basis for a solution of the Middle East question.

2. President Numayri, who supported the Camp David accords with some secondary reservations, did so under the pretext of the special relations linking Sudan with Egypt, relations which, it was said at that time, forced Numayri to take such a stand.

But the period of time between the previous stand of support and the latter stand of rejection was enough for the Sudanese president to discover the reality of the high price he paid for taking this odd stand, for Sudan lost Arab support and was about to lose internal support for the sake of As-Sadat and his foolish adventures, without benefiting on any level whatsoever. Therefore, Sudan's change of attitude toward Camp David came as a return to the right path, since Sudan's future hinges on its Arab affiliation, Arab relations and its adherence to the nation's unanimity, but not on running after As-Sadat and his adventures.

It has been proved by experience that support for Camp David by any Arab or non-Arab quarter has become a heavy burden, causing damage to that quarter's interests. Many world states have (?realized) this fact and are acting accordingly. This is an important result of the Arab move to contain Camp David and its efficacy.

When the Arabs consider the stand toward Camp David and the stand toward the Arab rights--a stand which is contradictory to Camp David; when they consider the basis for their dealings with other states and political forces; and when they exercise this stand seriously and perseverantly, the logical result will be the isolation of Camp David and its partners and the partners' failure and downfall.

PNC'S AL-FAHUM RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION 26 NOV

JN261357 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 26 Nov--Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council [PNC], received at 0900 today the Polish National Assembly delegation headed by Andrzej Werblan, vice marshal of the Polish National Assembly and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party.

During the meeting, views were exchanged on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis.

The Polish delegation affirmed its country's firm stand in support of the Palestinian and PLO struggle to achieve our people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return, determine their fate and establish their independent state.

The two sides also affirmed the necessity for continuing to exchange views between the PNC and the Polish National Assembly in order to abort the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab national and the Palestinian people, a plot which is embodied in the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty.

PLO DELEGATION RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM PRC 26 NOV

JN261757 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A PLO delegation headed by brother Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, arrived in Damascus today following a visit to the PRC, which came at the invitation of the chairman of the PRC National People's Assembly.

In a statement to our correspondent, brother Khalid al-Fahum said that the Palestinian delegation held important talks with top-ranking PRC officials on Middle East developments, particularly the Palestinian issue.

KUWAIT

IRAN'S AMBASSADOR REPEATS CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD271424 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1332 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Iranian ambassador here today stressed that his country will not release the American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran unless the United States hands over the former shah of Iran to be put on trial.

The ambassador, Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, told journalists, following a meeting with Kuwaiti Foreign Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid, that his government is willing to release the hostages held for over 3 weeks on two conditions: the first is to hand over the former shah "to be tried for his crimes and to return the money he stole," and the second is to release Iranian funds frozen by the United States.

The Iranian ambassador, speaking about U.S. threats to take specific measures to prevent the export of Iranian oil, said that the international oil market is so complex "as not to enable America to take any measure in this direction. Moreover, the oil-consuming industrial countries cannot approve any American step of this kind."

He said that he discussed with Ar-Rashid "sparing the region any trouble America is planning to impose on the region."

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MEDICAL TESTS IN LONDON

LD271450 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1321 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah left here for London today. An official statement says that Shaykh Sa'd is to have medical tests in one of the eye clinics.

OMAN

MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL PROJECT FOR 1980

JN251458 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 25 November--Omani Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari [name as received] has affirmed that his ministry now has full supervision over the operations of all petroleum companies in Oman. This includes geological studies, prospecting and production of oil.

In a statement to the Omani magazine AL-USRAH, published here today, the Omani minister said that explorations conducted by the Omani Petroleum Development Company have resulted in the discovery of oil in (Jalmud), Rawnib, (Shamta), southern (Bughya), (Rima) and (Mahjuri).

The minister added that implementation of the production project in the south, which will cost $345 million, will start early next year and is expected to be completed by October of next year. It will have a production capacity of 30,000 barrels a day. He also said that 12 other oilfields discovered in the same region will raise the production to 800,000 barrels daily.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET PRESENCE IN PDRY

LD261004 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 26 November--Omani ambassador to Kuwait Yusuf al-Harithi has stated that his country is prepared for all eventualities in the light of what he called the Soviet presence in South Yemen. In an interview with the Kuwaiti AS-SIYASH, Al-Harithi said that the Omani Government feels that "the danger" of the Soviet presence in Aden affects not only Oman but also the entire Arabian Peninsula. But he added that the Omanis "are alert to what is taking place around them in the area. We have taken all eventualities into consideration."

Al-Harithi also reported that Omani forces have been stationed for years on Musandam Island in the Strait of Hormuz but, he added, Iran also has the right to station troops in its territory bordering on the straits through which 40 percent of world oil trade passes.

The ambassador denied the presence of Egyptian troops in Oman.

AMBASSADOR IN BAHRAIN SPEAKS ON GULF ISSUES

JN270908 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 27 November--Omani ambassador to Bahrain Muhammad Hasan 'Ali has stated that Arab Gulf security is of great concern to his country as well as to the other Gulf states because the area is coveted by those who seek to play havoc with its security and stability. In an exclusive statement published by the Bahraini magazine SADA AL-USBU', the Omani ambassador said that his country is anxious to preserve coordination and cooperation with its brother states to achieve security and stability in the area. He added that what harms any Gulf state will undoubtedly harm the others.

The Omani ambassador said that his country recently proposed a security plan to guarantee the safety of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. He explained that the plan's objectives were misinterpreted. He emphasized that the Sultanate of Oman, out of its eagerness to preserve the safety of navigation in this waterway, deemed it fit to take precautionary measures against any possible dangers, particularly following the threats levelled by Arab and foreign quarters. He added that the plan had technical dimensions aimed at providing safety of navigation in the strait. He denied that his country had other objectives behind this plan.

The ambassador also denied the existence of any domestic problems, adding that Oman has tremendously expanded its economic and social development. Nobody can deny or belittle its importance despite all the challenges, he added. The Omani ambassador pointed out that Oman's top concern is the building of man and meeting his requirements for he is the mainstay and objective for which the government is working and he is the springboard for a better future.

Asked about Oman's role in the area, the ambassador expressed his satisfaction with his country's role in its capacity as a member of the Gulf community. He described this role as positive and manifested in Oman's participation in all the Gulf meetings in addition to bilateral visits and meetings. He asserted that the fate and interests of Oman are basically linked with the fate and interests of the other Gulf states.

Dealing with the Iranian revolution, the Omani ambassador denied the Iranian revolution had had negative repercussions on Oman. He asserted that Oman's relations with the Iranian people are ancient and are dictated by factors of neighborliness and joint borders. He added that Omani-Iranian relations are based on mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs. He wished Iran and the Iranian people all prosperity and progress.

He described Oman's relations with the PDRY as bad because of the latter's insistence on exporting its ideologies and intervening in Oman's domestic affairs.

He pointed out that his country is still calling for keeping the area away from the sphere of foreign influence in order to protect the interests of the area's peoples.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

[illegible]1548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The Council of Ministers this morning held its regular meeting, chaired by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman. Discussed were a number of issues connected with the final accounts of corporations, companies, banks and public utilities and the strengthening of the role of the central organization in auditing the accounts. The need for corporations and utilities to submit their final accounts regularly and on time was emphasized.

"The council also discussed the civil aviation law and other ordinances relating to the organization of the Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and Justice and Waqfs, and took the appropriate measures and decisions in this connection."

Also heard was a report by the foreign minister on the results of the 10th Arab summit held in Tunis on 20 November.

"The council also heard a report by the brother ministers of the interior and of trade and supply on their recent visit to tne northern part of the homeland. The council expressed deep gratification over the results of the fraternal visit which was served to bring about further coordination and steps toward Yemeni unity."

QATAR

AL-'ARAB CONDEMNS 'U.S. BELLIGERENCY' TOWARD IRAN

JN270946 Doha QNA in Arabic 0904 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 27 November--The Qatari paper AL-'ARAB has called upon the whole world to condemn the hostile attitude of the United States toward Iran, saying: "The countries of the world are called upon to stop U.S. belligerency in alerting scores of destroyers and other war vessels for aggression against Muslim Iran."

Commenting today on the U S. show of force in Iranian waters, the paper says: "This is a political decision which the Carter administration has made in a desperate attempt to put pressure on the Iranian Islamic Republic. This U.S. show of force is a serious provocation which must be condemned internationally. The United States has resorted to such serious practices and provocations to intimidate Iran and subjugate it to U.S. will once again."

AL-'ARAB explains: "This escalation of U.S. hostility toward Iran is a threat not only to the Iranian revolution but also to all forces fighting for their freedom." The paper concludes its comment by saying: "We fully understand the right of the Iranian revolution to defend itself and to fight for its rights. We also fully understand the right of the Iranian revolution to mobilize its masses and forces against U.S. belligerency and aggression."

SAUDI ARABIA

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN AL-HARAM MOSQUE INCIDENT

Kuwaitis, Egyptians, Iranians Arrested

LD280940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait's AL-WATAN says today that Saudi authorities have arrested Kuwaitis, Egyptians and Iranians on suspicion of taking part on the armed attack on the Holy Mosque in Mecca last week. Quoting Kuwaiti travelers from Saudi Arabic, it says that among those surrendered or arrested inside or outside the mosque are 14 Kuwaitis, 21 Egyptians and 160 Iranians. Nevertheless, the paper adds that the great majority of the armed persons who occupied the Mecca holy place on 20 November were Saudis and that their numbers are estimated in hundreds and that they belong to the 'Utaybah and Qahtan tribes.

The paper says that the leader of the group, Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Qahtani, who presented himself as the expected mahdi, has been arrested. He is at present under close investigation in a confidential manner. It adds that the second man in the group, Juhayman al-'Utaybi, was able to escape before Saudi forces could purge the mosque.

Small Group Remains

LD280109 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2012 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Maj Muhammad Zuwayd an-Nufay'i, one of the officers of the special security forces which flushed out of the Holy Mosque the criminal group which violated its sanctity, stressed that the most important aim of the military operation against this group was to protect the mosque and the defenseless innocent Muslims, and, while insuring the safety of the forces engaged in the operation, to capture the armed group alive.

He said on television this evening, explaining the mopping-up operation, that the mosque's police force was not sufficient to gain control over the criminal group because normally such a force is not allowed to carry weapons out of deference to the Holy Mosque.

Major an-Nufay'i said the aggressors killed some of the mosque's police and captured the rest. He added that when the instructions were communicated to the security forces in Mecca to move to the mosque, posts were determined for the political and military commands. The post of the military command was at the place where the forces assembled, to make it easier to plan and issue orders.

He explained that the security forces which were assigned the mopping-up operation consisted of the special security forces, the police of the capital and the emergency forces.

Major an-Nufay'i said that last Thursday operation order No 1 was issued to flush out the criminal group while protecting the mosque and the defenseless innocent people inside it, insuring the safety of the forces engaged in the operation and capturing alive the aggressors to secure the necessary information from them.

He said that the forces which were entrusted with the task of carrying out the operation comprised units from the army, the special forces and the special security forces. He said the aggressors numbered between 200 and 500, with weapons of various types. The forces moved in and asked the aggressors to surrender, to prevent bloodshed and to (?preserve) the mosque, but the criminals let loose a hail of fire. The forces then encircled the mosque ready to bring the situation to a conclusive outcome. [passage indistinct]

An-Nufay'i said that the results of the operations were better than expected; they succeeded in storming the mosque, occupying fortified concentration points, cutting off supplies to the criminals and capturing their weapons and supplies. [Words indistinct] the advance and the mopping-up operation continued until Thursday. On that day some units isolated and defined the areas and command of the group, and then launched their attack against them. He said the aggressors grouped in several places in the mosque--in the main gates, minarets and corridors. They used the mosque's carpets to make sandbags. Their positions permitted them to control the mosque and area surrounding it as far as the mountain heights where some innocent people fell victim to their sniper fire.

Major an-Nufay'i said that on Friday the encirclement of the lower and upper tiers was completed [words indistinct] the aggressors to transfer the fighting to the areas we specified under the mosque; we forced them to evacuate the minarets. On Saturday the command decided to cleanout [words indistinct] teargas. [Words indistinct] and they began to appear; they sought refuge in the Ka'bah. We obtained information about their number, their positions [words indistinct]. On Sunday the forces were deployed everywhere in the mosque except the retreats and the underground vaults [words indistinct] entrances and exits. We repeatedly called on them to surrender. Some of the hostages were rescued. On Monday and Tuesday the firing continued on the positions we specified; we concentrated on sniping and throwing gas canisters and repeated our calls on them to surrender. We also began to complete the flushing-out operation and the lighting and repair of the mosque to prepare it for prayers.

He reaffirmed that as a result of these operations a large number of members of the group has surrendered; they emerged from everywhere [words indistinct] and the positions of their commands in the underground vaults of the mosque. We also managed to ascertain the type of weapons they used. A number of them surrendered. We also managed to know that they exploited some children [words indistinct] in order to carry out their aims. We managed to determine our future plans by confining them to the underground vaults and complete the operation.

He said that a large part of the underground vaults has been cleaned out--the part where the criminals were; only a small group remains; group after group is surrendering as a result of the noose being tightened around them. He prayed to God to render the forces successful in order to accomplish this task.

'Purging' Forces Enter Mosque

LD280944 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday all the purging forces entered to cleanse the Holy Mosque of the filth of the aggressive clique which profaned it, intimidating the innocent and the pilgrims to God's holy house. The teams started their work at the instruction of King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister.

All officials in charge of purging the Holy Mosque are still carrying out their tasks each within his own sphere--namely lighting, ventilation, amplifiers and so forth. The state is anxious to make all this available to everyone who visits this sacred Haram, which the Almighty has kept a secure place.

UAE VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION LEAVE 27 NOV

JN271429 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text]Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Riyadh today at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. King Khalid hosted a luncheon in honor of the UAE vice president and prime minister and the delegation accompanying him. He was seen off at the airport by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander; Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab, chief of royal protocol; and military and civilian officials.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 27 NOV

LD271050 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--This afternoon Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Riyadh. He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh Province, and Rafiq an-Natshah, the Fatah representative to the kingdom.

On his arrival 'Arafat stated that his visit to the kingdom is not only to seek assurances about the situation regarding the incident at the Grand Mosque but is also basically aimed at expressing to the leaders of the kingdom and to the whole world that we share a common front for a common purpose against a common enemy. 'Arafat said that he has been in constant touch with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, throughout the past few days to be assured progressively about developments in the revered Mecca Mosque.

Yasir 'Arafat described the incident as being grave because it harms the holiest of Muslim sanctuaries and at the same time harms the conscience of the Islamic nation and arouses the pain and zeal which lie deep in its heart. He expressed the Palestinian people's full solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the king, government and people. He praised the wisdom of the Saudi leadership and the heroism with which the security forces faced the situation of cleansing the holy house of this group without causing damage to the mosque or harming innocent Muslims.

Meets Crown Prince

LD272212 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] At 2230 today His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court in Jidda Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in the presence of Abu Shakir, head of the PLO office in Jidda. Mr 'Arafat arrived earlier in Jidda from Riyadh.

QATARI AMIR ARRIVES, MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT

LD271444 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1326 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, arrived in Riyadh at 1600. Leading those who received him at the airport was King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The amir of Qatar is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah, minister of finance and oil; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Isa Ghanim Al Kawari, information minister.

After the arrival of the king and his guest, Shaykh Khalifah, at the guest palace they received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Riyadh earlier.

Banquet for Amir, 'Arafat

LD280042 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening hosted a banquet at the Nasiriyah guest house for His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the state of Qatar, and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee . The banquet was attended by the delegation accompanying Shaykh Khalifah, as well as a number of princes, in particular Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, and Prince Sattam ibn al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh. Ministers, senior officials and representatives of the faith in the kingdom also attended.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES 28 NOV

JN281014 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Riyadh this morning. His Exalted Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was at the head of those who welcomed his majesty at the airport. He was also received by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander; His Royal Highness Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of Riyadh province; a number of princes; a number of ministers and senior government and military officials. The delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn is made up of chief of the Royal Hashemite Court ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, and commander in chief of the armed forces staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir.

UAE OIL MINISTER AL-'UTAYBAH ARRIVES, MEETS YAMANI

LD281032 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, this morning conferred with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources. They discussed a number of oil issues of concern to their two countries, and coordination at the Caracas conference.

Dr al-'Utaybah had arrived in Riyadh earlier today on a brief visit to the kingdom. In a statement to SNA, Dr al-'Utaybah said he was going to discuss with Shaykh Yamani the new oil issues in a spirit of continued cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries. He confirmed that the increase in oil prices should be reasonable and gradual, and said: We cannot go to higher levels in our prices, as this will leave negative effects on the developing and industrialized countries.

Ends Visit

LD281100 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, left Riyadh at noon today for home after a short visit to the kingdom of a few hours. He was seen off by his Saudi counterpart and a number of officials at the ministry of petroleum and mineral resources.

Dr al-'Utaybah expressed his pleasure at the visit. He said: I conferred with my colleague, Ahmad Zaki Yamani. We discussed new developments in the oil arena. We always meet and we shall meet, God willing, on the path of righteousness.

Yamani said that Dr al-'Utaybah's visit came within the framework of continuous coordination and consultation between the two countries. He added: We talk with one tongue and about one country.

UAE

ABU DHARBI OIL EXPORTS DECLINE FROM 1978 FIGURE

JN251353 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 November--The Abu Dhabi Emirate's oil exports in October 1979 were 4.7 percent below the October 1978 exports, but 5.6 percent above the September 1979 exports, according to a report issued today by the UAE Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. The report says the Abu Dhabi Emirate's crude oil exports reached 44,269,000 barrels in October 1979, compared to 64,431,000 barrels in October 1978. Exports in September 1979 reached 41,921,000 barrels. The report also points out that all five petroleum companies operating in Abu Dhabi have contributed to crude oil exports for October 1979.

AL-WAHDAH CRITICIZES U.S. OIL, IRAN POLICY

JN271104 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--The newspaper AL-WAHDAH today expresses indignation over U.S. attempts to exploit the crisis of its embassy in Tehran to serve its interests. The paper adds that these attempts are unacceptable politically and economically. Politically, it means meeting the U.S. request to increase the OPEC states' oil production and indirectly involving these states in the political conflict between Washington and Tehran. Economically, the oil-producing countries cannot sacrifice their oil resources for the sake of political differences, irrespective of this kind, because these states are responsible to their peoples and future generations. The paper recalls how the United States launched a feverish campaign against the Arab oil-producing countries when they tried to use the oil weapon in their battle against the Zionist enemy. The paper calls for rejecting the U.S. demand to increase oil production to make up for the suspension of Iranian oil imports.

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY MILLER, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

JN260930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0912 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller arrived in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh today on a 1-day official visit to the UAE. His visit is part of his tour of several states in the area. The U.S. treasury secretary and the delegation accompanying him will be holding important talks with UAE officials on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in petroleum and financial fields. He will also exchange views primarily on oil issues and on world economic and monetary issues.

Meets Vice President

JN261011 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0959 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--Rashid ibn Sa'id al Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, today received U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi. Foreign Minister Khalifah as-Suwaydi and senior UAE foreign ministry officials attended the meeting.

Meeting Discussed

JN261315 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi has stated that his country has affirmed to U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller the necessity for establishing cooperation between the oil-consuming and producing states and between the industrial and Third World countries.

In a statement he made following the reception of the U.S. treasury secretary by Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, As-Suwaydi said that during the meeting the international economic situation in general, the energy issue in particular, and the latest developments in the situation in the region were discussed.

As-Suwaydi pointed out that the two sides agreed that serious cooperation has to be established between the consuming and producing states with regard to the energy issue; namely, energy conservation and the exertion of efforts to find alternative sources of energy.

The official meetings between UAE Finance and Industry Minister Hamdan ibn Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum and U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller began here at noon today.

Delegation Meets Planning Minister

JN261448 Manana GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--Today UAE Planning Minister Sa'id Ahmad Ghabbash received the U.S. Congressional delegation accompanying U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller, who is currently visiting the UAE.

The planning minister has said that he gave the U.S. delegation a detailed account of the UAE development plan, its aims and recent achievements in this area. Ghabbash added that the U.S. delegation discussed the energy policy adopted by the U.S. Government to limit energy consumption.

The UAE planning minister added that the two sides affirmed the importance of conserving oil wealth, since it is finite, in order to use it in serving future generations.

The UAE planning minister said that discussion also centered on developing U.S.-UAE cooperation, especially in regard to the offer of U.S. technical and technological expertise.

INA on Talks

JN261605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1512 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller has failed to convince UAE officials that they should raise the production of crude oil or maintain the current rate of production in 1980, in order to make up for the shortage in U.S. oil imports following President Jimmy Carter's decision to ban Iranian oil imports.

Following a round of talks with the U.S. secretary, UAE Finance and Industry Minister Hamdan ibn Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum said here today: Oil production is governed by technical factors that cannot be bypassed in order to increase production. It is preferable to regulate consumption and the oil markets.

Miller, who arrived in Abu Dhabi earlier today, has been trying for the past 2 days to convince officials in Saudi Arabia to retain current oil production rates in 1980 and not to enact any reduction in production. He failed, however, to get any official promises in this connection.

Oil Ministers' Press Conference

JN262149 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2055 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 November--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated that his country will maintain its selling price of oil at $21.60 per barrel until the end of this year. This price was fixed by the OPEC conference in Geneva last June.

At a press conference here this evening after meeting U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller, who is currently visiting the UAE, Dr al-'Utaybah said the UAE will adopt a moderate stand at the next OPEC conference, scheduled to be held in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas, on 17 December for discussion of oil prices.

The UAE minister added that he explained to the U.S. secretary that a slight and gradual increase in oil prices next year is something that cannot be avoided and that the only solution to the energy crisis and oil prices lies in rationing consumption and seeking alternative energy sources, either by adopting conventional or nonconventional methods.

Dr al-'Utaybah denied that his country had reduced its oil production by 110,000 barrels a day or 7.5 percent of its production. He said that the UAE has decided to reduce production by only 5 percent, which is 60,000 to 70,000 barrels a day, purely for technical reasons. This decision will be implemented beginning in January of next year.

Dr al-'Utaybah also denied any knowledge that other OPEC members have reduced their production. He said there is no agreement among OPEC members on the issue of oil production.

On the pricing system that could be adopted by the next OPEC conference, Al-'Utaybah said he prefers to see a uniform pricing system. However, this is difficult to achieve in the near future, because other countries have gone beyond the allowed ceiling of $23.50 per barrel; there are countries that sell their oil at a price ranging between $24 and $26 per barrel.

Speaking about the situation of the dollar, the UAE minister said: A slight amelioration of the dollar has taken place in recent weeks. The dollar still remains the best currency for pricing oil at the present time. He expressed the hope that the dollar will regain its vitality in the near future, in order to cancel the proposal for adoption of a basket of currencies as the basis for pricing oil.

The UAE minister, who is the current OPEC chairman, welcomed any country that wishes to join OPEC on the condition it adheres to OPEC policy and participates in its activities.

Treasury Secretary Leaves

JN271116 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller concluded his 3-day visit to the UAE today and left for Kuwait on a similar visit. During this visit, Secretary Miller held talks with senior UAE officials on cooperation between the two countries in the economic, oil and monetary fields. He also heard the UAE's position on the international economic situation. Before leaving today, Miller met with Muhammad al-Habrush, chief of the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority. During this meeting, Miller explained his country's economic position and efforts to fight inflation.

The U.S. treasury secretary's visit to the UAE is part of a tour of several Arab Gulf states.

Comments on Talks

JN271117 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller has praised the UAE's oil policy, describing it as balanced, responsible and helpful toward stabilizing the world economy.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Secretary Miller said that during his talks with Vice President and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, Finance and Industry Minister Hamdan ibn Rashid and Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah he was acquainted with the UAE's oil and monetary policies and had fruitful talks on cooperation between the two countries.

Secretary Miller affirmed that he is not opposed to expanding the current bilateral dialog between his country and the UAE so as to become a multilateral dialog between the producer and consumer countries. However, he doubts that such an expansion will be possible in the near future, particularly before the December OPEC meeting in Caracas.

VENEZUELAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES 27 NOV

JN271054 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Dr Humberto Calderon Berti arrived in Abu Dhabi from Kuwait today on a 2-day official visit to the UAE as part of a tour of the OPEC member states.

The Venezuelan minister stated that he will convey a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins dealing with relations between the two countries. He added that his discussion with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources and current OPEC chairman, will center on the topics that will be raised during the next OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Caracas on 17 December. Foremost among these topics are oil prices, the general economic situation and OPEC aid to the developing countries.

It is to be recalled that the Venezuelan minister has so far visited seven OPEC member states: Nigeria, Gabon, Libya, Iraq, Iran, Ecuador and Kuwait. He is due to leave for Doha next Thursday on a similar visit. The Venezuelan energy minister said that the countries which he has visited are very much interested in the question of aid to developing countries. He expressed his pleasure at the outcome of his talks with his colleagues in the other countries.

In conclusion, he expressed his optimism that the next OPEC conference in Caracas will adopt resolutions acceptable to all members.

Meets Al-'Utaybah

JN271906 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--UAE President Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a written message from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on the OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Caracas, Venezuela on 17 December 1979. The message also deals with ways of making OPEC aid to developing countries more effective.

Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources and current OPEC chairman, received the message during his meeting with Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Humberto Calderon Berti, who arrived in the UAE today. Formal talks were held at the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources today between the UAE delegation led by Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah and the Venezuelan delegation led by Humberto Calderon Berti. In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, 'Utaybah said that he discussed with his Venezuelan counterpart the question of prices and aid to developing countries. He said that the Venezuelan minister informed him of the results of his tour of several OPEC member states and the arrangements for the forthcoming conference in Caracas.

Al-'Utaybah said that he explained to the visiting delegation the UAE's anxiety regarding the increasing activities on the free market, activities which he said have a negative effect on the stability of world oil markets. Al-'Utaybah said he asked the quarters taking part in these activities to stop selling their oil on the free markets.

Al-'Utaybah said that the Venezuelan energy and mines minister has shown interest in converting to a one-price system for pricing oil instead of the present two-tier price system, and expressed the hope that a formula will be agreed upon in this regard during the forthcoming Caracas conference.

Commenting on this, Al-'Utaybah said he doubted that agreement could be reached on such a price system because there is a growing gap between those who accept lower prices for their oil and those whose oil prices have become very high.

PRESIDENT ZAYID ADDRESSES FEDERAL COUNCIL OPENING SESSION

JN271436 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1110 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 November--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has affirmed his country's determination to continue to cooperate with the fraternal Arab countries to strengthen Arab solidarity, bring about economic integration, coordinate stands on world problems and confront the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

In a speech at the opening of the new session of the federal National Council delivered on his behalf by UAE Information and Culture Minister Sa'id Salman [name as received], his highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed his country's determination to bolster fraternal ties with the Gulf states and the Arab and Islamic worlds and to promote relations of cooperation with the entire world. His highness the UAE president explained that his country is continuing to exert efforts to consolidate total cooperation with the fraternal states in the region in the service of mutual interests and in order to consolidate security and stability in the region and to keep it far removed from international conflicts.

In his speech at the federal National Council session, which was opened on his highness' behalf by his Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Zayid hailed the results of the 10th Arab summit conference, saying: The conference achieved positive results and passed several important resolutions, proceeding from the Arab nation's supreme interests.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid reiterated his country's stand on the establishment of comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said: Comprehensive peace depends upon Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the liberation of holy Jerusalem, finding a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the conflict, and granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid affirmed the UAE's determination to cooperate with OPEC and OAPEC in order to draw up a wise petroleum policy that will achieve the legitimate interests of the oil countries and safeguard the stability of the world economic order. His Highness the UAE president reviewed the achievements brought about by the government in various fields to raise the people's standard of living.

YAR

INA: OIL REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED IN YAR

JN281006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 28 November--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH reports here today that geological surveys have proved the existence of oil in the YAR eastern and western areas. The paper adds that oil exists in geological formations in the Red Sea offshore and onshore zones.

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS GOVERNMENT AIR RAIDS

JN241727 (Clandestine) Democratic National Front Radio in Arabic to North Yemen 1530 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

["With the Masses" program]

[Text] For the past few days now, the regions of Ghulah, Bani 'Abs and Naham [in San'a' Province] have been the target of air raids and artillery shelling, in which modern U.S. weapons recently received by the San'a' authorities have been used. The San'a' authorities have jointly massed their forces with those of Saudi reaction. Battles are still raging between the masses of our people and their nationalist forces on one hand and the forces of the San'a' authorities on the other.

Why these military campaigns and operations of bombardment, killing and destruction? Why these military concentrations by the forces of the San'a' authorities and Saudi reaction? What are the reasons and motives that have prompted the San'a' authorities' forces to dispatch military expeditions to these and other areas? We can answer these questions.

As to why these military campaigns, air raids and bombardment with tanks and various other weapons are being carried out in these areas, we say that the forces that have taken over power since the 5 November 1967 coup are feudal reactionary forces, linked with Saudi and Arab reaction and U.S. imperialism. These backward forces, which are lagging behind human progress and which still live in the Middle Ages and pre-Islamic times--the ages of savagery exploitation and domination--are perturbed by the rapid progress made by our masses, which consider these forces an obstacle to their progress and their efforts to catch up with other advanced nations.

These forces, which are represented by certain tribal shaykhs, big merchants, and the Wahhabis--the brothers of devils and the agents of Saudi reaction and U.S. imperialism--are perturbed by the national awakening of our people and sweeping public resentment. They realized that their doom was near. Thus, they are standing against the logic of history and time and are desperately trying to turn the wheel of progress backward. They joined forces with the staunchest enemies of the Yemeni people and homeland: Saudi and Arab reaction. They ceded new Yemeni territory--this is in addition to previously lost territory--compromised our national independence and sovereignty and opened the door wide to Saudi and U.S. intervention and infiltration.

The action taken by these hostile forces at this very time is closely linked to U.S. military moves and threats to use force, in order to protect U.S. agents and interests in the Arabian Peninsula. These U.S. military moves and statements and the actual Saudi participation gave these forces the green light to take action and strike at these areas indiscriminately.

These forces and their Saudi and American overlords realize that they have finally lost control over the masses of our people. They also realize that their influence in public circles has been replaced by the influence and control of the Democratic National Front, the vanguard that has risen from the sufferings and sacrifices of our people. These forces can do nothing now but send military expeditions and resort to suppression, terrorism, murder and the destruction and scorching of everything, to prolong their control. The forces are working against the masses' aspirations and just demands for freedom, democracy, social justice, unity and the guarantee of national independence and sovereignty.

These are the reasons and motives that prompted the agent authorities' forces to resort to these barbaric and savage acts, after they completely failed to persuade the masses of our people by peaceful and democratic means to accept their treason. These forces think that they can silence our people with their military campaigns.

What should your position be, Yemeni brothers and sisters, wherever you may be, inside or outside the homeland? It is the duty of every Yemeni to denounce and protest against these acts by holding rallies and issuing statements, as well as by sending cables to the authorities in the San'a' government, the United Nations, international organizations, the World Peace Council, world trade unions and peace-loving peoples in the world.

Reported Casualties

JN251629 (Clandestine) Democratic National Front Radio in Arabic to North Yemen 1530 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The citizens in Ghulah, Bani 'Abs and other regions of Sa'dah Province have shown courageous resistance to the military campaigns waged against these regions over the past few days by the lackeys of Saudi reaction in the San'a' regime. The citizens, who were defending their honor in these battles with the savage attackers, lost the following martyrs: Hamid az-Zubaydi, 'Ali ibn 'Ali (as-Surrah) and Hamid (Farran al-Jislani).

The Democratic National Front declared its denunciation of these military campaigns against our citizens in a statement made by an official of the front's leadership on Wednesday, 21 November. In this statement, the front's spokesman denounced these barbaric acts, hailed the citizens of Ghulah, Bani 'Abs and Sa'dah Province for their courageous national resistance and called upon all citizens to use all means to stop this terrorist military campaign.

Appeal for Saudi Noninterference

JN261656 (Clandestine) Democratic National Front Radio in Arabic to North Yemen 1545 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Secretariat of the Democatic National Front [DNF] in the Yemen Arab Republic addressed a cable yesterday to the following organizations: the WPC, AAPSO, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, the Permanent Secretariat of the World Conference of Solidarity with the Arab People and their central issue--Palestine, the WFTU, the WFDY, the World Youth Federation, Amnesty International, the Human Rights Commission, the WFDL, the WIDF, and the International Organization of Journalists. The following is the text of the cable:

Our country has been, and still is the subject of an imperialist-reactionary conspiracy threatening its sovereignty and independence. For a long time now, Saudi reaction has pursued the policy of carving up and annexing parts of our country. The last to be annexed were parts of the region of (Dast) in Al-Jawf Province and the region of (Railah) in Sa'dah Province.

Matters did not stop at this point. On 11 November 1979, Saudi forces kidnaped the following five Yemeni citizens: Nasir ibn 'Ali Naji at-Tayih, Naji 'abd al-Hamid at-Tayih, Hamid 'abd al-Hamid at-Tayih, Muhammad ibn Naji 'Ubayd and 'Ali ibn Husayn 'Amir.

At a time when the masses of the Yemeni people are resisting the reactionary Saudi intervention in our country's internal affairs and the citizens in (Dast) and (Railah) are courageously fighting Saudi usurpation of Yemeni territory, the San'a' regime, which is colluding with Saudi reaction, continues to condone these Saudi crimes and violations, which are contrary to international norms and laws. As a matter of fact, since 19 November the San'a' forces have been heavily bombarding the areas of Ghulah and Bani 'Abs in San'a' province, by means of the air force and heavy weapons. Some 2 weeks before that, the San'a' forces bombarded the region of (Al 'Ammar) in Sa'dah province. The lives of hundreds of citizens have been endangered. The residents of several villages in these areas had to leave their homes, which were destroyed by the bombardment. Furthermore, the San'a' authorities also continue to arrest and prosecute citizens and Yemeni nationalists.

We appeal to you to support our Yemeni people, to declare your solidarity with us and to strongly condemn the imperialist-reactionary intervention in our country's internal affairs. We urge you to continue your efforts to secure the release of Yemeni political prisoners and to insure respect for human rights in the YAR.

[Signed] The Secretariat of the Democratic National Front, 25 November 1979.

PRESIDENT SALIH INTERVIEWED BY TUNISIAN PAPER

JN262125 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 TMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text of interview given by YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Tunisian newspaper L'ACTION while in Tunis to attend the 10th Arab summit conference; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What progress has been achieved in the negotiations with the southern part of Yemen on unifying the two parts of Yemen?

Answer: Yemeni unity is a historical reality and an inevitable necessity, required of pan-Arab aspirations for a more comprehensive Arab unity. That's why this unity was and will remain the lofty objective for our Yemeni citizens throughout the two parts of the homeland. For this reason, our people, when they launched their glorious 26 September 1962 revolution, were careful to consider unity to be one of the most important objectives of their [word indistinct] revolution.

The march to achieve Yemeni unity has realized important achievements at this stage. Committees set up to discuss unity have taken long strides on the road toward completing the tasks entrusted to them by the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli declaration, which were confirmed by the Kuwaiti declaration. We consider the historic San'a' declaration, which was issued on 4 October 1979 by the presidents of the two parts of the homeland, to be the most important step following the Kuwait declaration. The San'a' declaration dotted the i's concerning certain matters that could help our country to forge ahead with firm steps on the road to achieving the desired unity.

The declaration also stressed the need to accelerate economic integration, expand available potentials and capabilities in these two fields, with the purpose of creating harmony between the development plans in the two parts of the homeland.

Question: What about relations between Tunis and San'a' and the possibility of their development?

Answer: The relations that bind us to belived Tunisia, its government and people, derive from the spirit of Arab fraternity that governs the two people. However, we know the importance of further developing these relations, in order to fulfill development objectives in the cultural, economic and social spheres throughout the Arab homeland.

PREMIER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LONDON AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN261819 Doha QNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] London, 26 November--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'abd al-Ghani has stated that his country is ready to close the Bab el-Mandeb if such a measure is dictated by Arab interests. He added that unity between the two parts of Yemen has become a reality.

This was contained in an interview in the Al-Mustaqbal magazine, published in London today. The YAR prime minister denied that there are any Arab differences on arms deals with the Soviet Union. He described his country's relations with Saudi Arabia as excellent and condemned the aggression on the holy mosque in Mecca.

The YAR prime minister, who is currently on an official visit to the United Kingdom, added that British officials believe that British recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative is now only a question of time.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMITTEE TO MEET 2 DEC

NC281010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0735 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 November--The Israeli-Egyptian joint military committee will hold its first meeting next Sunday in the town of St Catherine. The meeting will deal with supervision, inspection and checking procedures during the transitory stage of the demilitarized area along the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad boundary.

AL-AKHBAR says that the head of the Egyptian delegation, Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, will discuss arrangements for the establishment of 10 observation posts along the main and sideroad approaches to the temporary demilitarized area, which is included in the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai that will end on 25 January.

The paper adds that the Egyptian-Israeli observation checkpoints will supervise the exit and entry of the bedouins living inside the demilitarized zone, which will cover a distance of 5 kilometers during the next 2 years. At the end of this period the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai will have been completed. These checkpoints will also facilitate procedures related to visits for religious purposes which will apply to foreign and Israeli tourists visiting St Catherine. As is known, President as-Sadat decreed that this area would be open and unrestricted to foreign tourists of all religions.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES ON SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

NC272050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Statement issued on 27 November by the Foreign Relations and Arab Affairs Committees of the Egyptian People's Assembly]

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 November--The Foreign Relations Committee and the Arab Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The two committees decided to appeal to the people and parliaments of the world to support the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle for their right to self-determination as well as for the restitution of all their national rights, including their right to return to their land and set up their own state.

The conferees emphasized the following points:

1. For many years, the Egyptian people demonstrated their support for the Palestinian people's struggle by sacrificing their dearest people. They offered tens of thousands of martyrs and tens of billions of dollars. They did not just confine themselves to words and slogans, as their sacrifices were at the expense of their progress and prosperity. They will continue to give and sacrifice in support of the Palestinian people's rights. They will spare no effort or energy at their disposal to insure the return of these rights.

2. There can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East until the Palestine problem, which is the core of the conflict, is solved.

3. Egypt's firm and principled policy has been to enable the Palestinian people to fulfill their own independent will on Palestinian soil, for which Egypt has worked by both military and peaceful means. The Palestinian people's cause will continue to weigh on man's conscience until their will is fulfilled on their homeland, until they have their own state and until refugee tents are removed from their life.

4. In its approach to the Palestine problem, Egypt has proceeded on the basis of one principle. It announced in 1971 that it was prepared to conclude a peace agreement with Israel if it honored all the commitments under Security Council Resolution 242. This is what happened when the Camp David framework was signed by Egypt and Israel in September 1978 and the peace treaty was signed in March 1979.

5. The Camp David framework regarding the West Bank and Gaza entails an Israeli commitment to solve the Palestine problem through negotiation with the Palestinian people's representatives.

6. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, and it must come under Arab sovereignty and not be separated from those who have chosen it as their home and headquarters for many centuries.

7. The PLO--in whose formation and local, Arab and international support Egypt played a key role to the extent that it supported the PLO until it was able to address the world from the UN rostrum because it was a healthy phenomenon--was born out of the struggle of the Arab nation, which possesses material and moral power. It is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and it speaks for them and meets with world leaders to declare the Palestinian people's inalienable right to a state and to repatriation. The time has come for the PLO to play an effective role in the march of peace started by Egypt to achieve our Arab nation's objectives of liberating the territory and giving our Palestinian people self-determination.

8. This occasion today presents an opportunity for the Arab world to realize the dangers surrounding it. Yesterday, the honorable Assembly held a debate on the aggression against the Holy Mosque, the most sacred Islamic place in the Holy Ka'bah. These plots make it incumbent upon the Arab nation and its leaders to unite.

AS-SADAT ATTENDS PEACE CANAL INAUGURATION 27 NOV

NC271040 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0909 GMT on 27 November links up with other Cairo transmitters to carry a live relay of the inauguration of the peace canal in Al-Matariyah. The relay begins at 0944 GMT. The announcer says As As-Sadat's helicopter is about to land and that the president will inaugurate one of the many food projects. The announcer says the peace canal will irrigate the sands of the Sinai and will be used to reclaim 60,000 feddans of land within a 5-year period. The citizens applaud enthusiastically as the president alights from the helicopter and gets into an open car.

At 1008 GMT, the presidential motorcade arrives at the canal site and the president is received by the town's dignitaries. He lays the foundation stone at 1010 GMT and hears an explanation about the canal's function and potential. The president then writes a few lines announcing the start of work and wishing prosperity to the Egyptian people. The president tours the canal site by steamboat and talks with various officials and supervisors in the Al-Manzalah Lake area. The live transmission ends at 1031 GMT.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON DETENTION OF U.S. HOSTAGES

JN271332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1313 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 November--Iraq today called on the Iranian Government to desist from violating the sanctity of diplomatic missions in its territory and denounced U.S. military threats against the peoples of the area.

Commenting on the detention of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and U.S. military threats, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official source said: "Iraq would like to stress the need for all peoples and states to respect international laws and customs which do not conflict with their legitimate national interests and the need to provide the necessary protection to diplomatic missions and to prevent all forms of threats and attacks against them."

Recalling the attacks against the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Iran the source said: We warned the Iranian Government to desist from such actions and to respect international laws and customs which provide for the protection of diplomatic missions.

The source added: "While Iraq cannot encourage Iranian actions in holding hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, it views with great anxiety U.S. threats of a military character made by official U.S. sources as a reaction to this Iranian behavior, exploiting the circumstances of holding the hostages."

The source asserted that U.S. circles want to use these special circumstances as a cover and justification for arriving at political and military goals that are not connected with the holding of hostages and are renewing threats made a long time ago against the peoples of the area and which have been repeated in various forms more than once. The source said that Iranian circles are paving the way for these U.S. schemes and creating justifications to escalate for the United States threats of military intervention.

The responsible source warned against U.S. threats and said: "Iraq views these threats seriously and with great anxiety and stresses that despite the Iranian leaders' hostile policy to Iraq we consider Iran a Muslim, neighboring and friendly country whose interests are of concern to us, and we are anxious for its security and peace. In addition, these are Arab people--the people of Arabistan [Khuzestan]--whose security, neighborliness and destiny we are concerned about."

The source called on the parties concerned to deal with the hostage issue in the light of international laws and customs and ethical values and with peaceful means, and to refrain from any conduct that could lead to results that harm the area's security, peace and sovereignty.

COMMUNIST ARMY OFFICERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

LD261329 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 23 Nov 79 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Top Secret"]

[Text] Some 200 Iraqi army officers arrested on charges of communism have recently been released. They have been promised that they will shortly be reinstated in their units and have been paid their salaries in full for the period of their detention. Observers link the decision to release the officers to a recent visit to Baghdad by a Soviet military delegation which had talks with President Saddam Husayn.

MINISTER RECEIVES IRANIAN AMBASSADOR 27 NOV

JN271833 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 27 November--Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Iranian Ambassador in Amman Hamzeh Akhavan Saqafi. Our correspondent in Amman reports that the two officials reviewed bilateral relations. The Iranian ambassador told the Jordanian minister that Iran hopes the fraternal Arab countries will understand its stand,and, accordingly, support the Iranian stand regarding the crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

AR-RA'Y URGES RESTRAINT IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

JN250919 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Nov 79 pp 1, 16 JN

[Editorial: "So the Crisis Will Not Exacerbate"]

[Text] It is clear that the sharp exchanges between Washington and Tehran suggest that the U.S.-Iranian crisis is steadily escalating and that the possibility of the situation becoming inflammable has become a source of concern to the Arab region. The Arab states are not a party to the crisis. However, in view of their position, they are obviously concerned with what is happening and could happen in the area, especially when there are signs suggesting a possible clash. Of course, both the U.S. and Iranian sides have their own views on the causes of the crisis. The two views are separated by a vast distance, a distance that is becoming greater as a result of statements and threats. There is no reason why we should not point out essential matters which, if adhered to, are likely to prevent the exacerbation of the crisis, until a peaceful solution is reached. Foremost among these matters are:

1. U.S. armed intervention in Iran will not guarantee the hostages' safety, indeed they may be harmed sooner as a result. Moreover, such intervention would have unpredictable repercussions on the area.

2. For Iran to guarantee the safety of the hostages until a solution to the crisis is achieved is in complete harmony with Islam's spirit of tolerance and does not infringe on Iran's prestige.

3. A decision by Washington to rescind its measure to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. banks could be a positive sign that would help to expedite a solution to the crisis.

Thus, what is important now is that Washington and Tehran should realize that the situation does not brook any further developments, but that more than any other time self-restraint is required so there will not be a clash, for a clash will not serve the interests of either side and will pose dangers to the region and to world peace.

AUTHOR CRITICIZES U.S. 'UPROAR' OVER TEHRAN INCIDENT

JN270818 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Nov 79 p 9 JN

[Rakan al-Majali article: "Is the UN Security Council an American Council?"]

[Text] Why is the United States creating all this uproar about a few hostages in its Tehran Embassy?

Is it looking for an excuse to seize all Iranian assets in the biggest act of piracy known to mankind?

Western news media had once considered Idi Amin and Bokassa as most reckless and irresponsible. What are these civilized media going to say now about the seizure of Iranian assets in broad daylight?

What are they going to say about the action taken against Iranian students for no reason other than that they are Iranians? And what are they going to say about the military threats and so forth?

It is regrettable that an arrogant U.S. mentality is behind this aggressive thinking which conflicts with the most fundamental rules of human dealings and international law.

We are not trying to justify the hostages issue which is obviously a violation of international norms. However, we don't find this strange in a country like Iran which is gripped with bitterness and emotion and ruled by the zeal and outbidding of the man in the street. We are also not surprised by all that is happening in Iran, because that country is going through a transitional stage in which extremism and acts of murder are understandable.

The U.S. attitude toward Iran makes us wonder: Was the United States waiting for this small incident affecting a few people to create this uproar and to find the justification to flex its muscles and threaten to intervene in Iran to release the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran!

We believe that U.S. intervention, when it takes place, will not be confined to Iran. U.S. intervention has other justifications and aims. The hints of U.S. intervention came up long before the embassy incident in Tehran. The movement of U.S. fleets, aircraft carriers and strike forces to occupy the sources of oil took place months before the embassy incident. They were part of a declared U.S. policy.

It is indeed regrettable that the U.S. administration has employed all its media and agencies to create this uproar about the embassy incident in Tehran as if the fate of all mankind depended on it. We would have understood if this talk came from President Carter for election reasons or if it came from those U.S. officials now controlling U.S. policy. But it is regrettable that all statesmen in the United States and all the U.S. media are following the same irresponsible approach toward this issue.

Therefore, until the UN Security Council meets to condemn the holding of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, we would like to ask the UN Secretary General, who called this meeting, the following questions: Why is it that the stealing of Iranian assets was not condemned? Why is it that the decision to expel Iranian students was not condemned? Why is it that the thousands of incidents in which the United States encroached upon peoples' destinies and right to live a free respectable life were not condemned.

Now that we have addressed our questions to the UN Secretary General, we hope that when it meets the council will adopt a fair resolution so it will not be said that the UN Security Council is just another American council.

AD-DUSTUR: ARABS MUST HELP SOLVE U.S.-IRANIAN DISPUTE

JN280735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the headline "The International Solution or the War," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: The Iranian-U.S. conflict has assumed a new stage that could lead to a calming of the situation if there are good intentions. Likewise, this stage could lead to an indubitable catastrophe if intentions remain unchanged and continue to escalate tension to the point of explosion.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council reaffirms the serious developments in the Iranian-U.S. conflict and the need for the United Nations to play its role in pacifying the exacerbated situation and finding a solution acceptable to both Tehran and Washington. The UN Security Council remains the appropriate framework and the sole option for solving the crisis in a sound manner, for any alternative solution could mean resorting to the logic of force.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Despite Dr Waldheim's efforts to pacify the situation and to convene the Security Council, the U.S. President yesterday said that he does not believe that the release of hostages would end the crisis with Iran. This shows that here is a long list of accounts Washington wants to settle with Iran. Such overt intentions have prompted Iran to move swiftly to the atmosphere of war. Mines have been planted in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, aircraft have been prevented from flying over certain areas, orders have been issued to train the Iranian people against any expected U.S. attack, Iran also declared its preparedness to blow up its oil installations if and when such an attack takes place.

The paper says: The escalation of tension in this manner not only endangers Iran's independence and world security but also the security of the area's countries for these also have oil which is very inflammable.

It adds: The Arab and Islamic countries should not stand inactive at a time when the war drums are beating because if war erupts there the Islamic and Arab world will be affected.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the conviction that the pan-Arab and religious duty makes it incumbent on the Arab and Islamic countries to use their good offices to contain the Iranian-U.S. conflict and fend off the ghost of war, for if it erupts, it will not be confined to Iran alone.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Jordan and Iraq signed a cultural cooperation program in Baghdad today. The program provides for direct cooperation between the two countries' higher institutes of learning and for the exchange of fellowships, books, publications, lecturers, educational delegations, information, cultural studies and radio and television programs. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN]

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CALLS FOR PRO-KHOMEYNI DEMONSTRATIONS

NC281301 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The security departments have taken strict measures at a time when demonstrators assembled in Al-Awza'i and Al-Ghubayri preliminary to proceeding to the Shi'ite Council in Az-Zahra' and the Iranian Embassy in the western area of the capital. Schools closed down in these areas and groups of demonstrators assembled in Sidon. These groups have come from southern villages to express their denunciation of the disappearance of Imam as-Sadr and his companions.

In a written message to PLO Executive Committee members, Committee Chairman 'Arafat has called for support for any procession that is staged in support of Khomeyni in Lebanon. He has also called for demonstrations on Friday and the holding of a speech rally at the Arab University of Beirut on the occasion of the anniversary of 'Ashura' [anniversary of Husayn's martyrdom at Karbala].

SHAM'UN OBJECTS TO U.S. PERSONNEL WITHDRAWAL

NC281346 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 28 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. Government statement which included Lebanon on its list of 11 states in which there is fear of attack on U.S. citizens, former President Camille Sham'un said: I was very astonished to hear that Lebanon was included on this list. Perhaps this is due to the assassination of the U.S. ambassador and his adviser in Beirut some 3 years ago.

Sham'un added: I want to make it clear that theparty which assassinated the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon and his adviser is the same party which the U.S. Government has sympathized with and has supported against the genuine Lebanese.

He added: The U.S. State Department should not have included Lebanon among the states which constitute a danger to U.S. diplomats because the inclusion of Lebanon in such a way could make U.S. public opinion believe that the Lebanese may carry out attacks against the Americans or their freedoms as is happening in other states and capitals.

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 NOV

JN221106 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0910 GMT 22 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 November--A Polish parliamentary delegation arrived here last night on an official 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

The delegation, which is headed by Andrzej Werblan, vice marshal of the Polish National Assembly, has four members.

During its stay the visiting delegation will meet with Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and state officials, hold parliamentary talks with members of the People's Assembly and visit several archeological and tourist sites.

Meets People's Assembly Speaker

JN221357 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Nov 79 JN

[Text] At 1230 today Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the Syrian People's Assembly, received the Polish National Assembly delegation currently visiting Syria under Andrzej Werblan, vice marshal of the Polish National Assembly.

During the meeting Mahmud Hadid spoke about the Middle East situation. He explained Syria's point of view and its firm and principled policy in regard to the Arab-Zionist conflict. He stressed that the Camp David accords and the capitulatory agreement between Israel and the Egyptian regime perpetuates Zionist occupation of the Arab lands and spreads U.S.-Zionist imperialist influence in the region.

He spoke about the pressure imposed on Syria at various levels. He stressed that revolutionary Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership is continuing to confront all conspiracies and plans aimed at imposing capitulation and liquidating the Arab existence. He also stressed that Syria is working to attract more friends who believe in the Arabs' rights and the justice of the Arab cause. He praised Poland's stand and expressed the hope that the Polish delegation's visit would develop and strengthen relations in all fields.

Meets With Khaddam

JN241642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--In his office at noon today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received Andrzej Werblan, vice marshal of the Polish National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation. Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

Joint Statement Issued

JN261453 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 26 November--The Polish National Assembly delegation headed by Assembly Vice Marshal Andrzej Werblan left Damascus for home this afternoon following a 1-week visit to Syria, which came at the invitation of the People's Assembly. The delegation was seen off at Damascus international airport by People's Assembly Deputy Speaker 'Adil Jamus, members of the assembly's office and the assembly secretary general.

A joint press statement issued today on the results of the visit refers to the delegation's contacts and meetings with people's assembly speaker Mahmud Hadid, the Ba'th Party National Command, Ba'th Party Assistant Regional Secretary Muhammad Jabir Bajbuu, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Palestine National Council President Khalid al-Fahim. The statement points out that the guest delegation recognized Syria's enormous achievements, particularly following the corrective movement, led by President Hafiz al-Asad. The guest delegation briefed Syrian officials on Poland's achievements and the development it intends to carry out in various fields.

The statement affirmed that the discussions between the delegation and the Syrian People's Assembly delegation were held in an atmosphere of friendship and amity. Viewpoints were identical in all fields. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the direct parliamentary relations, which will contribute to strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two peoples. The two sides referred particularly to the good relations existing between Poland and Syria in the political, cultural and scientific fields. The two sides expressed the belief that there is wider scope for promoting economic relations, in both countries' interest. In reviewing international issues, the two sides attached special interest in their discussions to the Middle East situation. The Polish delegation affirmed its country's firm stand on this issue, which was expressed in the letter sent by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, to President Hafiz al-Asad in 17 April 1979.

The two sides expressed their rejection of the Camp David accords and their conviction that lasting peace in the Middle East requires the establishment of a just and comprehensive solution. They affirmed that peace cannot be accomplished without Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their own independent state on their soil, as well as recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Polish side expressed its deep appreciation of Syria's policy and role in finding just solutions to Middle East issues. The Syrian delegation expressed thanks for the Polish parliamentarians' stand on current issues at international parliamentary conferences. At the end of the visit, the Polish delegation invited the Syrian People's Assembly speaker to visit Poland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON TREASURY SECRETARY'S TOUR

JN281031 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Washington, Oil and Assets," the newspaper TISHRIN says: U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller is currently touring the Arab Gulf oil-producing countries on a mission to achieve two objectives: First, to convince these countries to increase their oil production to help the United States make up the decrease in Iran's production; and second, to stress that the freezing of Iranian funds in U.S. banks is an extraordinary measure and should not be considered a precedent for the Arab oil-producing countries' assets in U.S. banks.

William Miller's tour reveals a real U.S. anxiety that oil-producing countries will support the Iranian Revolution and use oil for political pressure. This gives us an idea of the great importance of oil and, if used, the effects it might have on relations with the biggest imperialist state or other countries which have endorsed or will endorse U.S. schemes hostile to the people.

TISHRIN adds: When the United States and other Western countries call for keeping oil out of politics and out of international relations, this call lacks conviction and sincerity. At most, it is an attempt to deprive the oil-producing countries of strength and influence which could be a weapon in repulsing the aggressions of others.

Imperialist countries did not hesitate in the past and will not hesitate now in using economic means as pressure, threats and aggression against the revolutionary peoples and the countries which are asking for their rights.

TISHRIN wonders: Did not the Western countries withdraw their offer to finance the Aswan high dam in Egypt? Did not the United States try to starve the Egyptian people under 'Abd an-Nasir? Did not the United States impose a strangling economic siege on Cuba? Are not Western countries banning some products to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries? Is not the United States currently putting economic pressures on Syria? Have not all these measures taken place for political reasons? Does this not mean that the United States permits itself acts that it forbids others? Does not the issue of the assets, of whose safety Miller is trying to convince their owners, also reveal the true face of the imperialist countries' dealings with the developing countries?

TISHRIN adds: No matter what opinion one has of Ayatollah Khomeyni's policies or views, the reality which cannot be contested by anyone is that the shah's regime, with U.S. support, was a regime hostile to the people. It was a bloody, fascist regime which violated laws and international norms, discarded basic human rights and stole the Iranian people's wealth and resources.

VOL: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD KILLS EIGHT INTELLIGENCE MEN

NC272055 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that armed Muslim brotherhood members have ambushed Syrian intelligence men on Tall as-Safa Street in Al-'Urqub in Aleppo. Eight intelligence men were killed in the ambush. A clash ensued between both sides.

Our correspondent also says that 'Abd ar-Rahman Haqqan was assassinated as he was leaving his office in [words indistinct].

It has further been reported from Damascus that Dr 'Adnan Ghani was assassinated. Two men entered his office and opened fire on him with a gun equipped with a silencer.

ALGERIA

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 26 NOV

LD262125 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An Iranian delegation led by Dr Mohammad Ali Hadi, representative of the Iranian Revolution Council and Foreign Ministry, arrived in Algiers this evening for a visit which falls within the delegation's tour of a number of Arab states, with the aim of explaining the Iranian Revolution's stands toward U.S. moves and intrigues against Iran.

The delegation is carrying a verbal message from the Iranian Revolution Council to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general. It was met at the airport by a number of FLN officials and the Iranian ambassador in Algiers.

On arrival, the delegation head made a statement explaining that the aim of the visit was to explain the stands of the Iranian Revolution concerning the moves of the U.S. administration, which is engaged in a psychological war against the Iranian people and is threatening the Iranian Revolution with military intervention. The United States, he added, should know very well that Iran is not alone in this situation; all Muslim peoples stand with it. Concluding, he paid tribute to the fraternal relations existing between the Iranian and Algerian revolutions.

Meets With Bendjedid

LD272222 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, this afternoon at the presidential headquarters received the delegation of the Iranian Revolution, which delivered a message to the president from the Iranian Revolution Council. The meeting was attended by brother Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister.

The Iranian delegation this morning was received by Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and party coordinator. The Iranian delegation this afternoon also was received by brother Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister.

MOROCCO REPORTEDLY USING FOREIGN ADVISERS

LD241454 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] It has been learned from Saharan sources that imperialist military aid to the Rabat regime has lately taken the form of the dispatch of military advisers and technicians, including a number of Americans and Egyptians. These advisers have actually gone to southern Morocco accompanied by a number of officers of King Hassan. The sources added that it has been noticed that for 3 months a large number of American, French, Egyptian and Zionist experts have been arriving to replace those cadres of the army who had lost confidence. The regime in Rabat no longer trusts these cadres and feels they are a threat to it.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT LOULY ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD280040 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tomorrow the Mauritanian Islamic Republic will celebrate the 19th anniversary of national independence. On this occasion Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, made the following address to the nation: [read by announcer]

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. May the blessing of God be on our revered Prophet. O Lord, bestow on us your mercy and guide our steps to what is right.

Mauritanians, today we celebrate the 19th anniversary of nation independence. The circumstances in which we mark this anniversary are special circumstances. We celebrate this anniversary in the atmosphere of peace which we have recovered after we have taken our country out of the war and in the framework of a spirit of austerity and work to take this country out of underdevelopment and secure economic and social development and realize security and happiness for all citizens.

The securing of peace was the first action carried out by the national armed forces within the framework of the efforts they have made since they took over the reins of power on 10 July 1978 for the purpose of seeking solutions to the numerous problems which face the country and threaten its integrity. After signing a peace agreement with the POLISARIO Front, Mauritania laid down the bases of its foreign policy. The basis of this policy is to establish balanced relations with all the friendly and fraternal states which respect our independence and territorial unity. And in this framework--the framework of searching for balance and a desire to maintain complete neutrality in the Sahara dispute--we have signed a peace agreement with our Saharan brothers. We have normalized our relations with Algeria.

As regards our relations with Morocco, we have spared no effort to maintain and strengthen them in a new atmosphere of peace and fraternity. And despite the great efforts which we have made and despite our unlimited patience up to this time, the Moroccan authorities have not heeded our repeated and pressing appeals. And I say it here publicly that we are determined to defend our territorial unity and our national sovereignty. This determination is equalled only by our frank desire to establish goodneighborly relations and cooperation with all our neighbors in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect and common interests.

Mauritanians, the Military Committee for National Salvation and the government, now that peace has become a living reality, are currently engaged in rebuilding the country on a liberal and controlled economic basis. And in this framework, the Military Committee for National Salvation, in light of the studies submitted by the government, has approved the directives which embrace all sectors of national life. However, the reform which we have begun cannot be accomplished in the best way desired except with the participation of all the citizens. And as a matter of fact, every citizen must be aware of his individual and collective responsibilities and of the fact that he should make every sacrifice, because the legacy which had been left to us by 18 years of chaotic and irresponsible management of the affairs of the country is a heavy one.

Mauritanians, I take this opportunity to make a pressing appeal to you all, that all of us work for strengthening peace and the country's commitment to a real economic and social reform in which all Mauritanians can take part. I appeal to the patriotic spirit of all to make the necessary sacrifices to score a victory in the battle of national reform. I pray to God to protect us and lead us on the right path. May the peace and blessing of God be upon you.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION COMMENTS ON ATTACK ON MECCA MOSQUE

LD271450 Tunis TAP in English 1355 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Nov 27 (TAP)--The Tunisian daily L'ACTION finds that desecration of Mecca's big mosque is more than an act of heresy.

For the daily of the Destourian Socialist Party this act can considerably prejudice the current constructive policy simply because fanaticism, in addition to the fact that it is a factor of hatred and discord, can only breed the worst.

L'ACTION adds: "One can oppose the Western world, bring it to compound, force it to give up its pride and its complex of superiority but one cannot totallycut it off. It would neither be realistic nor reasonable.

Asserting the Islamic entity, meeting the legitimate aspirations of our peoples can never assume today the anachronistic aspect of a crusadewhich would remind us of the barbarous crusade led some centuries ago by the Christians in the east.

The Arab-Islamic community, like the other communities, must co-exist in an inter-dependent world where it should abide abide by the rules regulating relations which are certainly more balanced and more concerned about the interests of each individual.

"Religion of moderation and toleration, Islam has often suffered from the damped idea that the West has always tried to give of it in order to give a satisfactory account of the abuses of its domination and to impose a 'humanist rationality'. It is not the only one to hold, added the Tunisian daily--there was no need for some Muslims to contribute themselves by fanatic deeds to spread this image abroad." [sentence as received]

However, the Arab Moslem world has undertook, not without success, to change such a view numerous years ago and it is at the time when it begins to have the necessary impact that such an effort is burdened with extremist attitudes that could not even be justified by the fairness of the cause. Neither fanaticism nor any other form of extremist stands can serve our cause. On the contrary, they are much likely to provide the West with more arguments to disparage the high values of our civilization and devaluate their undeniable contribution to the universal civilization.

Radical stands as well as ignorance of international law can in no way make the current crisis move towards a happy end. That is why, as Tunisia advocates, both sides should adopt an attitude of compromise which would preserve the lives of numerous innocent people, everybody's dignity and beyond this, would confirm the triumph of reason.

MEDIATORS IN OIL PURCHASES FROM EGYPT NAMED

TA270603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Israel will pay $1 million in commission fees over the next 3 months for Egyptian oil. The money will be paid to companies headed by Sha'ul Eisenberg, Nisim Ga'on, Leon Tamman and a Jewish-owned British company. These will serve as mediators in the transfer of Egyptian oil to Israel until relations between the two countries are normalized in February [1980]. Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said the Egyptians demanded this arrangement and that the four companies presented the lowest bid. An Alinement Knesset member charged that all of those involved in the transaction are close friends of Prime Minister Begin.

Moda'i on Mediators

TA271237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Entrepreneurs Sha'ul Eisenberg, Nisim Ga'on and Leon Tamman, will each receive only $20,000 commission for their mediation in buying oil from Egypt, not $300,000 as had been publicized. Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has told our correspondent on economic affairs Yosi Melman today that this commission for mediation is only for 1 month, until the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt begins. As of the end of January 1980, Israel will buy directly from Egypt through the three big [Israeli] oil companies. Minister Moda'i added that in fact the three [foreign] companies had done Israel a favor, since an Italian and a U.S. company did not respond to Israel's request to partake in the deal.

JERUSALEM POST: EGYPTIANS MAY DELAY NORMALIZATION

TA270625 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Egypt has recently indicated that it may delay normalization of relations with Israel for several months--if not longer--after the exchange of ambassadors next February.

The Egyptians made clear that they would not hasten to establish economic or cultural relations upon the exchange of ambassadors, as Israel had been hoping, or even five months later, as stipulated by the peace treaty.

The Egyptians have been downplaying the third annex to the treaty, claiming that article two there calls on them only "to enter negotiations" on economic and cultural relations six months after Israel's interim withdrawal from Sinai in January.

They said that the only immediate moves they are committed to are permitting the free movement of nationals between the two countries in January and exchanging ambassadors on February 26. Informed sources in Jerusalem last night said that they are aware that attempts to delay normalization of relations were being made by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, but stressed that pledges made by President Anwar as-Sadat to Premier Menahem Begin promised otherwise.

Although they have so far declined to spell out their considerations, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials appeared to be seeking a link between negotiations on normalization of relations to those on the proposed autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In contrast to As-Sadat, Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil, who holds the Foreign Ministry portfolio, and his aides are reported concerned about Egypt's continued isolation from Arab states whose opposition to the Israel-Egyptian peace accord is mounting rather than easing--mainly due to ambiguities shrouding the autonomy negotiations.

Khalil and his Foreign Ministry aides fear that the fundamental differences with Israel over autonomy may drag on well beyond next May, the target date set for completing negotiations.

Egypt appears to be particularly disturbed that its last three Arab allies--Sudan, Somalia and Oman--last week went to Tunis for an all-Arab summit which censored the peace treaty. Signaling a possible policy shift, two Sudanese state-controlled newspapers yesterday attacked the peace treaty for the first time ever. Using practically the same arguments, AL-AYYAM and AL-SAHAFAH dismissed the treaty as a "unilateral" deal which only served Israeli objectives. "The Arab cause has only one solution and that is the comprehensive one," the AL-AYYAM daily said. "The unilateral solution is a hostile action against the Arab nation and its vital objectives, and will be a weapon in the hands of the enemy against the Arab struggle. Therefore, the Arab nation must reject the results of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty," the newspaper said. AL-SAHAFA wrote: "The unilateral solution did not penetrate to the crux of the problem, nor did it address itself to resolving the Palestinian problem. Instead, it made Israel more arrogant, leading it to establish more settlements and to intensify its attacks on southern Lebanon.

BEGIN MEETS AGUDAT YISRA'EL REPRESENTATIVES

TA271213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Nov 79 TA

[Text] After a meeting with the prime minister, the Agudat Yisra'el representatives said that it is not clear now whether the abortion law amendment will be brought up again at the Knesset as early as next week. They told our correspondent Arye Golan that they had demanded that Begin exert all his influence on the Likud Knesset members who had objected to the amendment at the previous vote, and talk them into changing their vote this time. The prime minister promised he would talk to some of those Knesset members soon.

DAVAR: LEADERLESS FOREIGN MINISTRY 'INTOLERABLE'

TA271141 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Nov 79 p 9 TA

[Editorial: "Portfolio Without Minister"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry was among the places of employment whose workers' committees announced nonparticipation in today's strike, but it seems the sting in that diplomat committee's announcement is largely theoretical, because this government department has actually been laid off. Since Moshe Dayan's resignation, the government has been functioning without a foreign minister, and the prime minister's ambivalent attitude to this intolerable situation makes us suspect that he is in no hurry to fill this vital portfolio.

The Cabinet can function with ministers without portfolio, but not with portfolios without ministers, particularly when what is at issue is the Foreign Ministry during a politically difficult time for Israel. The prime minister, who is also supposed to be acting foreign minister, is much too busy to divert to the Foreign Ministry even a part of the time and attention it needs. The precedent of Moshe Sharet, who wanted to retain the foreign office after his appointment as prime minister, is of no relevance here.

Begin's political and personal troubles are progressively worsening, and the prime minister nowadays has a hard time explaining Israel's policy to the outside world, let alone guiding our diplomats in the desperate defensive they are forced to wage in the world's capitals and at international organizations.

The Foreign Ministry has at present a talented director general and a qualified team, but this is not enough. Morale in the ministry is falling not only due to the absence of a minister but also due to the causes of Dayan's resignation: relegating the autonomy negotiations to people from another ministry, and continuous disregard of recommendations by Foreign Ministry personnel, who have been spearheading Israel's political and informational campaigns the world over.

It is, naturally, the Foreign Ministry employees' duty to execute Cabinet policy even if they disagree with it; the other side of this axiom, however, is that the Cabinet support the ministry. The prime minister is today not fulfilling his part of that "bargain."

One doubts whether the prime minister has reconciled himself to the imminent fall of his Cabinet due to the Elon More imbroglio or due to any of the other crises with which this Cabinet is constantly afflicted. Be this as it may, the continuous orphanhood of the Foreign Ministry has no justification. Begin's problems with Gush Emunim, the NRP (with its factions and the election calculations of its functionaries) and the potential inheritors in his own party can no longer serve as a sufficient excuse for leaving Israel's foreign policy to be managed without a minister.

MA'ARIV PREDICTS CLIMAX IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

TA201016 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Nov 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "The Critical Date"]

[Text] The Security Council, summoned to an urgent meeting by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in the wake of increasing tension between the United States and Iran posing a threat to world peace, does not think that danger is imminent. The postponement of the debate on the conflict until this weekend attests to this.

The Security Council presumably believes that despite the concentration of U.S. naval forces in the Arabian Gulf and despite the war fever plaguing Iran there are not grounds to assume that the increasingly acute statements by President Carter and the Ayatollah Khomeyni indeed portend a military conflagration in the next few days. U.S. honor is on the line in this issue, according to President Carter. However, it has not yet driven the United States into military action in the 24 days since the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and it will presumably not drive it into action in the next few days either. Khomeyni has time and again threatened to put the hostages on trial. However, he is very careful not to set the date for the trial.

Both sides know when the critical date liable to light the fire of war is: the day the shah's physicians determine that the shah is able to leave the United States and return to his refuge in Mexico. Paradoxically enough, it has now transpired that the longer the departure is postponed, the more time the United States will have to defuse the clock connected to the timebomb. The day the shah leaves U.S. soil Khomeyni will have to make up his mind whether to release the hostages or put them on trial. There is almost no doubt that the fanatic craziness leading him so far will not vanish when he realizes that his prey is slipping away.

Since the ayatollah has already determined the hostages' fate and since he has already declared that espionage charges against the hostages have been proved even before they are tried, it is clear that when the trial opens the last obstacle that has so far prevented a U.S. military intervention will be removed, that obstacle being the threat posed to the lives of the hostages. If the hostages are doomed to die anyway then even the most daring and desperate U.S. rescue operation will be justified by the U.S. public.

So far, Carter's firm stand has only been conveyed in declarations. However, the forthcoming election campaign may push him into a most extreme reaction.

JERUSALEM MAYOR ON VIOLENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, SETTLEMENTS

TA270821 Jerusalem POST in English 27 Nov 79 p 3 TA

[By Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] Mourning over the decline of tolerance in the capital, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek blamed the government's "discriminatory" enforcement of the law for the growing use of violence as a means of political expression. "When it's okay for one group to throw stones, then it becomes okay for any group. And when even the prime minister says the women sitting-in at the Hadassah hospital building in Hebron are acting illegally, but nothing is done about it, then no wonder other groups believe illegal action is their only choice," Kollek told a press conference at Jerusalem's Bet Agron.

The mayor said that he deplores the violent language being used at Cabinet meetings, Knesset meetings and the Histadrut Executive, but because of it, he understands the violence in the streets of the capital.

Kollek maintained that "we denied (the Arabs) in the West Bank and Jerusalem all political expression," so stone-throwing has become their norm. He said that during a visit to East Talpiyyot he saw a new, government-built sports facility bordering an Arab village, and the playground had been fenced to keep the Arab children out. "That's simply wrong," Kollek said, adding that he ordered the fence removed. "I support protests," the mayor said, but "I don't support violence. We've worked hard to develop Jerusalem's reputation as a city of tolerance, but I can assure you that the televised pictures of tire-burning in Jerusalem looked to those outside the country the same way that the Tehran or Pakistan demonstrations appear."

Calling last week's violent demonstrations by slum quarter residents "the accumulation of frustrations," Kollek linked West Bank settlement activities by the government with their anger. "I'm not sure that more than a handful of people want to live in Elon More, but I know people want to live in Jerusalem--and are leaving because there is no housing." He said a Likud government promise for 8,500 housing units has resulted in only 2,500 starts.

Kollek said that a member of the Israel UN delegation has seen a list of settlements in the West Bank that would be evacuated according to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The lost, Kollek said, included such Jerusalem suburbs as Gilo, Neve Ya'aqov and Ramat Eshkol. "These are the 'settlements' we should strengthen," the mayor said. "And while Waldheim equates Gilo with Elon More, this government places a higher priority on Elon More. There's something crazy about that."

26 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Admiral Madani Interview

LD262246 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Interview by BBC correspondent Gavin Hewitt with Admiral Madani, comander in chief of the Iranian Navy, on 26 November at Bandar Abbas naval base--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Whatever the Security Council decides, Ayatollah Khomeyni now says he wants a holy war. He called on all Iranian men and women to acquire military training to show that they can confront what he described tonight as the world's biggest satanic power, America. Already Iran's Navy has been put on full alert and some Western correspondents were taken to the main naval base at Bandar Abbas today to see what preparations are being made for a possible confrontation with America's task force, among them our correspondent Gavin Hewitt. [begin recording]

For a country that is gripped by the threat of American military intervention it was extraordinary to invite an open viewing of its fleet. It was also the first time since the revolution that any of Iran's forces were on display. The purpose, we were told, was to reveal their state of readiness and the spirit of the sailors to resist and defend Iran. The Iranian Navy consists largely of ageing British and American destroyers and frigates with some short-range missiles. They can provide, however, no meaningful obstacle to aircraft carriers such as the Kitty Hawk which, with its 85 combat planes, is sailing toward the Arabian Sea. Admiral Ahmed Madani admitted as such when he said that in any battle it would be an unequal contest:

[Madani] Because all the nation is backing us, and as all the nation is backing us, well in that case the U.S. Navy will have a confrontation with 36 million people, and it is not easy to challenge 36 million people. That is why in the long run I believe we will be successful.

[Question] Sir, would you like to have units like the Midway and the Kitty Hawk under your command?

[Answer] Well of course, I would like that, it is some navy. But better than a strong navy is a strong morale which they have not.

[Hewitt] The Iranian Navy will soon be putting to sea to await events. He believes that assembling of the United States fleet in the Arabian Sea is a political rather than a military gesture. But if the United States does decide to use its military option they will find the people willing and prepared to be martyrs in the name of Islam. [end recording]

27 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Joint Chiefs Support Khomeyni

LD270819 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the joint chiefs of the Islamic Republic Army of Iran--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] We, the soldiers of the Islamic Army of Iran, stressing our support for the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, who is the essence of honor and freedom and the commander in chief, declare that we will take part in the marches which are to take place during Tasu'a and 'Ashura [29 and 30 November] alongside our brothers and sisters and will fight for the continuation of this divine movement and victory of good over evil to the last drop of our blood.

Khomeyni on Security Council

LD271124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

["Message" issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There has been a whisper recently that the Security Council is to sit to study the case of the hostages, whose espionage has been proved to our nation.

Carter, after political and military maneuvers, is willing that the Security Council should sit solely to study this case. Little does he know that our nation knows that any council or court that sits under the direct influence of America, its verdict has been dictated by the United States from the start, and the condemnation of our oppressed nation is welcomed by the council.

Our nation does not agree with the made-to-order Security Council meeting, whose course has been predetermined. The appraisal of the case of the deposed shah and that of the spies in the espionage center, is only possible in Iran, because the signs and evidence of the crimes are in Iran and are not transferrable abroad.

We have given about 100,000 martyrs, a few million witnesses and more than 100,000 disabled, for all of whom it would be impossible to go abroad to be presented and to testify [presumably, in the Security Council meeting], in addition to the great number of files that are here and that the appraisal of the case of the espionage den must take place in the so-called embassy, because the evidence to the crime is there.

With regards to the above points, the sitting of any court or council contrary to legal standards is rejected by our nation.

Our dear nation must learn that it will succeed in this battle and, God willing and with reliance on the power of Islam and faith, the sinister plots of hegemonists will be frustrated one after the other.

I reiterate that in this vital matter all the strata of the nation, if any faith, political or religious view, must maintain their unity and take a hostile stance against the numerous crimes of the U.S. Government and not indulge in criticism and division which are to the advantage of our enemies.

May peace be upon God's servants. [dated] 27 November 1979.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Aircraft Fired Upon

LD271300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following the threats by U.S. imperialism and that country's military deployments in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, this morning Ahmad Modarresi-Zadeh, the governor general of Bushehr, in an interview strongly denied rumors of foreign helicopters flying over Iranian populated areas and over Bushehr region and of marine landings on one of the Persian Gulf islands.

The Bushehr governor general, stressing that such rumors were baseless, said: Some time ago helicopters from ships deployed in the open sea carried out flights over these waters, but our radar has registered all such flights as being outside Iran's air space. On one occasion when radar registered the flight of an object, military units fired missiles at it. He added: At present the armed forces have been ordered to react as soon as they observe any suspicious movement or any probable naval or air aggression, and to direct their fire at the target.

Regarding U.S. military threats, the governor general said: The naval and air forces and other military units are in a state of full alert in the province because Bushehr, with the help of the valiant Muslim peoples, is ready to defend the dear homeland. We shall never fear whether the enemy is weak or strong: We regard the enemy as the enemy and we have the power to defend ourselves. The people of the Province of Bushehr are all soldiers and are armed to confront the United States or any other country.

In connection with a proposal by THE GUARDIAN newspaper commentator on the bombing of Kharg Island, the governor general said: If the United States tries to take military action to release the hostages in Iran, that country will suffer grave consequences, and the adverse consequences of the bombing of Kharg Island will be suffered by the Western world. At the same time, however, the island is being fully guarded. In the event of any aggressive act against this big terminal the armed forces of Iran will take action. America must know that if it intervenes militarily in Iran, Islamic countries, particularly the regional states, would shut off the oil flow to the Western world and America, and this would be a crisis that would be dangerous for the whole world.

The governor general concluded: We have no intention of blocking the Hormuz Strait because this is an international waterway and Iran, in common with other interested countries, guards it.

Student Statement No 52

LD271334 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 52 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy "stationed in America's den of espionage"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Dear nation of Iran, respectable citizens of Tehran; so far we have informed you of any conspiracies by CIA and SAVAK agents that we have discovered, and have asked for your help in order to neutralize these conspiracies. You, too, have frustrated their sinister plots with the necessary alertness.

This time, we expose the new conspiracy that American agents have planned to perpetrate in the next few days, especially during the 'Ashura and the periods of mourning. The unclean elements of America now intend to enter the embassy of espionage in any way possible and free or harm the hostages. Among the methods planned is the destruction of the embassy wall, letting the people into the embassy of espionage, or by spreading rumors to the effect that the embassy has been attacked, and thus attract people into the embassy with the excuse of defending it [as heard]. All the brothers and sisters are thus requested to refrain from approaching the embassy walls, so that American agents, if they decide to implement their conspiracy, may be identified and punished.

It is hereby pointed out that the grounds inside the spy lair and the surrounding walls, especially the hostages' quarters, are extensively protected by explosives and are mined. Therefore, please refrain from approaching these places.

No one should climb the walls with any excuse, because with every step and every second mortal danger threatens them, and the guards watch all the areas around the embassy of espionage with utmost vigilance. All the armed personnel inside the embassy are ordered to punish people who disobey the above instructions, who are no doubt American agents.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Envoy on Soviet Aid

LD271152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Moscow, had talks with Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. In this 2-hour meeting yesterday, the problems of relations between the two countries, and also Iran's current events, were discussed.

Although the details of the talks have not been disclosed yet, diplomatic circles in Moscow attach extraordinary importance to this meeting. After the meeting Dr Mokri spoke to journalists, without disclosing details of his discussion. He said: [read by announcer] The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere. Today's talks with Mr Gromyko were altogether full of hope, frank, constructive and successful.

The ambassador added: In the case of a probable U.S. attack on Iran, we will be able to fight America on our own and we do not want any friendly countries, including the USSR, to send troops to Iran to help it fight against America. Dr Mokri said that Mr Gromyko had assured him that the Soviet Government, because of the genuineness of the Iranian Revolution and its anti-imperialistic aspect, gives Iran its full support and decisively condemns America's hostile activities.

The ambassador said that the Soviet minister had also assured him that the Soviet Government has so far not meddled in any way in the disturbances in Kordestan and will not interfere in any form in this case in the future. Any kind of interference that would lead to disorder and armed clashes of groups against the Iranian Revolution and Government are without doubt the result of the instigation of American and Zionist agents. The Soviet Government severely condemns this treacherous act.

Mo'infar on Oil Output

LD271440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the Iranian oil minister, in an interview with the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, said: If America intervened militarily to release the hostages in Tehran, Iran would destroy all its oilfields and oil installations. Carter would be a fool to resort to such a military action against Iran because 35 million Iranians are ready to be killed for their country. Mo'infar said: Iran has decided to reduce its oil output, but he did not specify the amount of reduction.

Tudeh Party Supports Takeover

AU271645 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Paris, November 27 (ANSA)--The communists of Iran's "Tudeh" Party will support Ahmed Khomeyni, son of Ayatollah Khomeyni, in the Iranian presidential elections, "Tudeh" secretary Nuroddin Kianuri told the leftwing daily, "LE MATIN", in an interview published here this morning. He also explained communist support for the Islamic fundamentalist by claiming that the integration of state and religion in his vision of the Islamic Republic was "secondary."

According to Kianuri, the essence of the situation for "Tudeh" were the three cutting-edges of Khomeyni's policy--the struggle against imperialism, the struggle against Zionism, and the struggle for a new economic order in favor of the "disinherited" of the earth.

The "Tudeh" secretary also voiced full support for the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran, claiming that the staff in the hands of the students there are not hostages. He justified this position by arguing that they are not innocent,"but [word indistinct] and fomenters of counterrevolution."

He added that he did not think there would be an American military intervention since this would risk involving the United States "in a still more serious Vietnam because of Iran's strategic position."

Spokesman Criticizes BBC 'Distortion'

LD271746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman contacted the central news bureau to strongly deny the report last night by the Persian section of BBC radio, which cited Radio France about the American hostages.

In the BBC report, which distorts what took place in yesterday's [as heard] interview of Mr Bani Sadr, the Foreign Ministry supervisor with Radio France, it is claimed that, on the basis of a proposal by Mr Bani Sadr, if the U.S. Government denounces the former regime, in a statement, even if it does not extradite the deposed shah, this will suffice to settle the crisis. The BBC report also states that Mr Bani Sadr is of the belief that the hostages ought to be released.

Mr Bani Sadr has never said such a thing. He said in this interview if the U.S. Government officially declares the deposed shah as a criminal, the way will open for getting out of the crisis.

POLISARIO Representative Expresses Support

LD271830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman has announced: Mr (Mayun Ould Seddik); member of the political bureau and representative of Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, today came to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He met with Mr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, and handed to him a message from Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz for Imam Khomeyni and for the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The message reads: The people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic support and express solidarity with the Iranian people and the revolution of the Islamic Republic in their struggles against the threats and maneuvers of imperialism, the enemy of the peoples of Iran, the Sahara and of all the oppressed peoples in the world.

In this meeting the representative of the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front also briefed the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the latest progress achieved by the national liberation struggles of the Saharan people to attain independence and national sovereignty under leadership of its united and legitimate representative, that is the POLISARIO Front, and also described for Dr Bani Sadr the latest military and diplomatic progress achieved in the struggle of the Saharan people toward attaining independence.

In his reply the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: I hope that you will succeed in your struggles. We are ready to support you. I hope that we will convene in the near future in Tehran the congress connected with studying the authority for and the methods of liberating the meek from the yoke of the arrogant in the world, and also to be able to find ways of jointly determining struggle against the world oppressors to change the face of the world.

Your struggle will indubitably liberate the Morrocan people from its satanical regime should the dominated refuse to accept the domination of the dominator the situation would undoubtedly change in the interest of the dominated.

Dr Bani Sadr also said: The Koran reaches us that the pharoahs could only be toppled by the oppressed, just as the Iranian and Roman dominators were overthrown by the meek in that era. Today too we hope that the U.S. Government is overthrown as a result of the struggle by the meek.

According to this same report the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the conclusion of the visit by the representative of the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, promised to propose at the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, and if that is approved the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Khomeyni Japanese Interview

LD272340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1740 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Interview with the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom on 26 November by Japanese radio and television correspondent Isomura. Isomura's questions in French with superimposed Persian translation, and Khomeyni's answers in Persian--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] In the name of all the Japanese peoples I thank you for permitting us to interview you. I last had an interview with you last year at Neauphle-le-Chateau, and it was a very short interview. This year we wish to inform the Japanese people about the realities of Iran with greater depth, as unfortunately they do not have a full understanding of Iran. And now let us begin (?our questions). In the struggle which you have initiated against the United States, in connection with other countries, where do you place Japan--among the (?aggressors)?

[Answer] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. To begin with I should like to say something about what you said regarding the Japanese people not being informed about our country's situation. Why should the Japanese people be uninformed, and why should the Japanese press and the Japanese information media not carry such an important event in the world and such an oppression as has been imposed on us for more than 50 years, and such an encroachment as the U.S. Government has seen fit to impose upon us? Why should these not be reflected in the Japanese press and information media, so that the people could be informed? I might attribute that to the fact that the hand of the United States has been active in not allowing our problems to reach the ears of the world and, regrettably, in view of your admission that the Japanese people are not informed of our issues, it seems possible that such activities have also taken place in Japan in order to prevent our problems from being reported, or to see that they are reported inaccurately.

As to your question about nations--including the U.S. nation and any other nation--our nation and we ourselves have nothing against them and no oppression has come our way from them which would cause us to oppose them. The issues concern governments.

We are waiting to see the attitude of the European governments, the Asian governments, and Japan with regard to our situation and our present state of affairs and the acts of aggression committed by the U.S. Government against us, and the violation of the laws carried out by Mr Carter in giving asylum to a criminal whom we claim, and the noise created by Carter with his threats of an economic blockade or military intervention. We would like to see what action is taken in this respect by the European and Asian governments, by the Japanese Government. Are they in agreement with the oppressed or with the oppressors? And now that we are demanding justice from the entire world, throughout the world, now that we are raising our voice demanding justice--and unfortunately they do not allow our voice to reach the nations--now we would like to know what Japan and similar countries do in this test which has come about for all, that is, the confrontation between an oppressed nation whose everything has been plundered over 50 years and an oppressor government, which has taken away everything we have possessed? What would the governments do in this respect? This is where we draw the line with regard to our reckoning with the governments. In this struggle our reckoning with the governments will become clear: The governments that back the oppressor will be distinguished from those that support the oppressed. Should Japan take up that position, should it stand on the side of the oppressors, we are in the rank of the oppressed and we would not agree with it; but should it side with the oppressed and render help to the oppressed, just as we have nothing against the Japanese nation so we will have nothing against its government, either.

[Question] Since our arrival in Iran, we have noticed that the Iranian people are extremely gracious to the Japanese, are extremely kind to them. Now we would like to know whether you place Japan in the Western camp, or whether you give it another designation.

[Answer] I have just stated that we have nothing at all against the Japanese nation. We have nothing against the U.S. nation either. But Mr Carter is now making out that the Iranian nation is against the U.S. nation. This is, by the way, one of the crimes of history--while we are shouting that we are opposed to Mr Carter because he has taken away our criminal and is protecting him, he is making out that we are against the U.S. nation, and he is forcing the U.S. nation to be angry with us and to be against us, whereas this is not so. Even now we are shouting that we are opposed to Carter, who has taken away and is protecting our criminal and who has started a noise in the world and who is reporting the facts contrary to what they are and who has fallen under the influence of the satanical powers of Zionism. We have nothing whatsoever against these nations; rather, we are with the oppressed, who could even be among these nations, and we are against those who oppress, whether it is in their own country, against their own nation or against the weak nations.

[Question] I have read your book in French about the Islamic Government, about rule by jurisconsult. I have read in this book that Islam should be epitomized by forgiveness and overlooking of mistakes, whereas a recent public poll in France indicates that 79 percent of the people think that your struggle against the shah has been a (?personal one). What is your view of this?

[Answer] This is one of the problems created for us by the superpowers, by the great powers. Thanks to force exerted by the superpowers the nations have not learned about our problems. Had the nations learned about these, their views would be contrary to those held by their governments. The logic of nations differs from the logic of governments, but when governments portray issues contrary to what they are, of course nations, too, are led astray in their thinking. When you say that this has happened in France, that there the spirit of forgiveness and the reality of Islam has been turned into a vendetta--just as Mr Carter speaks about these issues and has disseminated his view to his own nation--this is because our problems are unknown to the people.

If they knew our issues and what we actually say, what logic would they adopt with regard to us?

We say that we have been oppressed over a period of 50 years, and that should our history, should world history record Iran's history, it would be witness to the fact that from the time Reza Khan came to power in Iran, when the British put him there, through the time that Mohammad Reza was in power--backed by the Americans, who listened to his talk--we lost everything. We have been an oppressed nation for these 50 years, during which our resources, which should have been utilized to benefit our needy, our shack-dwellers, have been plundered and handed over to the palace-dwellers and used by the superpowers. Our nation is sitting on top of a vast treasure and yet it goes hungry. And the United States and its ilk were taking away, were plundering our resources during these 50 years, and they used to give the spoils to palace-dwellers, who thirsted for power. They used to give the spoils to foreigners, and in return there was nothing whatsoever for this nation.

One of the issues we raise is that this man now being kept by the United States, being protected by it--and to further this end the United States has shaken the world to serve the interests of a criminal--our nation says that this criminal and his father before him have inflicted so much material damage and losses in lives on us, have inflicted massacres on us, have killed our young men, have developed and populated our cemeteries and destroyed our homes and the realm, have turned our realm into a ruin by their overlordship imposed on us by the great powers, have made us an oppressed nation and destroyed everything we have, and now we want to extradite this criminal and bring him here so that we can retrieve the things he has plundered and has deposited in banks, so that we can find the real criminal who has made this man do this sort of thing and who has delegated and imposed this person on us. We want to find the man who has taken away our resources and deposited them in banks, and we want to discover and take back these resources.

We cannot exact retribution from him for the masses of people he has killed, let alone carry out a vendetta against him. A man should be punished for killing one human being. A man who during his reign killed over 100,000 persons--how could we exact vengeance from him? Yet according to your logic we want to exact retribution from him?

We wish to retrieve our property from him. We want him to come here so that it becomes clear to the oppressed of the world who the real oppressor is. Who is it that has so confused the world? Who has delegated people to act within governments they control in these Islamic realms and in other realms whose governments are puppets of these people; let us see where the various acts of oppression stem from. Who has perpetrated these acts of oppression, and who has forced these people to carry out these acts of oppression? If it is the logic of governments that this is tantamount to waging a vendetta, then it is clear that their logic is different from the logic of the peoples. Indeed, it has always been that the logic of the oppressor is one thing, and the logic of the oppressed another. We are speaking in accordance with the logic of the oppressed, not the logic of the oppressors. The oppressors, of course, have taken away our riches; and now that one man has been toppled, thereby stopping their profits. Of course, now they bring up these issues and describe this as a vendetta.

Islam is nothing but forgiveness in its entirety. Islam in its totality holds that the oppressed can demand justice for those who commit a transgression. Islam is based on right but the logic of Mr Carter and his ilk runs contrary to this.

When we want one man in order to discover the root of corruption and to inform the world of this root of corruption so that corruption might be destroyed in this world, when we want the man who has stolen our wealth to come here and tell us where our wealth is hidden so that we can find the wealth of this hungry nation which has riches stashed away in foreign banks, Mr Carter stops these riches from returning to it and forces these oppressed people to go hungry. This is our logic, which Mr Carter calls a vendetta, as do those governments subservient to him. In the logic of the oppressed it is not called a vendetta. It means that the oppressed do not want their wealth stashed away in banks, and that Mr Carter should not stop its return; he should let it return so that the people can live on it.

[Question] Your holiness, the imam, (?certain) observers believe that since the victory of the revolution it appears that government order has been going downhill. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] As this is the logic of the plunderers, we should compare the Islamic Revolution of Iran with other revolutions which have taken place in the world. We should see for ourselves whether the revolutions which have taken place in the world, the moment these revolutions took place and achieved victory, did the people settle down and was order and everything else established immediately or was it otherwise? The moment the revolution took place and we achieved victory we gave (?freedom) to all the affairs in the world and all the parties became free and all the masses became free and for maybe some 5 months all these affairs were free. Iran, too, was busy conducting its affairs, order was established and in Iran there was no such disorder, killing and pillage as took place during, for instance, the October Revolution and the French Revolution. And now, too, order is safeguarded in Iran and the people themselves are safeguarding order. This is the difference between the Islamic Revolution and other revolutions. In the Islamic Revolution, as the people are Muslims, without the government wishing to establish order the people themselves have established order. The moment the revolution came about and the situation became troubled the people themselves took the situation in hand and established order. Later the nation itself will establish order in a complete manner. Our nation is in agreement with the Islamic Government. It has voted for the Islamic Government. It has given a decisive, almost unanimous vote for the Islamic Government. Our nation deems itself duty-bound to act in accordance with the rules of Islam and one of Islam's rules is the preservation of order. The people themselves are safeguarding order. As for those who have said that the government is going downhill--no, the government is progressing upwards; these people are making a mistake. We were a nation which was under the pressure of the superpowers and we have now emerged from under their pressure and we are now moving ahead and this is the exaltation of the nation. Exaltation does not mean that our bellies are sated. Exaltation means that we advance our ideology, our school of thought, and--praise be to God--we are moving our school forward and we will expand our school to cover not only all the Islamic realms but wherever the meek exist. We are moving toward exaltation and we wish to take humanity toward exaltation. How can they say that we are going downhill? They imagine that going down or exaltation depend on the sating of bellies. Man is not an animal. He is a man, a man who should take into consideration all man's problems. Our realism is looking after man's problems. It is moving toward exaltation and not toward downfall. This is all the sort of propaganda engaged in by the Carter ilk. Under their logic exaltation means that we give them all the profit and then sit around here as spectators; downfall to them means we take back our profits from them and slap them in the mouth. If this is downfall, then we have fallen but this is not downfall, this is exaltation and we are pushing our realm forward and we are cutting short from the realm the hands of the oppressors and we will not allow anyone to interfere in our realm. This is exaltation, not decline [words indistinct].

[Question] Your holiness, the imam, in Neauphle-le-Chateau you promised that liberties would not only be safeguarded but would be guaranteed, whereas after the victory of the revolution we saw that demonstrations took place against women, the minorities were (?subjected by law) and pressure was brought against them and newspapers and political parties were banned. Could you explain to us these apparent contradictions?

[Answer] All this stems from the roots of the same sort of affairs and of the Carter ilk. One should identify the tensions which are arising in Iran and their source. Who is creating and who has created the Kordestan issue? And who is trying to end the Kordestan issue and to save our Kurdish brothers from the acts of oppression to which they have been subjected? We are striving so that all the segments of our nation can live in prosperity and that, just as Islam has decreed, no one in our nation should be oppressed and none of us should oppress. This is an Islamic matter and we are striving toward this very meaning. Ever since the beginning, when our revolution took place, all the liberties existed in Iran and we gave freedom to all the group and the way was not barred to anyone. But then the machinations started. When they saw that they were free the plots began, plots of the pen. They wanted to divert our nation from the path it had chosen. These people were same ones who were the hirelings of the former shah or the hirelings of the United States and its ilk and they wished to drag our movement into emasculation. After 5 months during which we gave everyone a chance we discovered the plotters. We told the writers that plotted and wished to reimpose foreign domination over our realm that they should not do this sort of thing and that the courts should find out what their business was. After the investigations we saw that a great many of these people were inspired by Israel and were the mouthpieces of Israel. They were the mouthpieces of the United States, only under different guises. Here a nation has the right to bar the way to someone who wishes to diminishthe nation, to emasculate it, to plot and once again bring about the same problems for it. And we, our nation, support freedom; we support all forms of freedom but we do not support plots. We do not back emasculation.

[Question] What about the problem of the women?

[Answer] The women who demonstrated were the same women who were the products of the same problems. They were those whom the shah had brought into the arena as so-called free and noble women and whom he dragged into corruption and it was those people who sought those acts of corruption and those liberties whereby they wanted to be free with young men to do what they wanted. They wanted to embrace acts of corruption. They wanted to carry out acts contrary to chastity and could see that Islam opposed acts that were contrary to chastity and acts which would emasculate and corrupt the realm and push the nation backward. It was these people who came onto the streets and demonstrated with the faces that the people saw. Otherwise liberty has never been barred and is not being barred and the people are free except when they wish to carry out corruption and when they wish to push the nation backward.

[Question] The issue of the U.S. Embassy has worried a great many countries. They think that the taking of hostages will create a dangerous precedent. Do you really think that by taking these 50 hostages you will be bringing pressure to bear and you will thus (?extradite) the shah?

[Answer] Countries? It appears that you share the same views as Carter about countries. The superpowers see countries as being the same as government machineries; when a government machinery becomes dissatisfied with another it refers to it as a country.

As a matter of fact, government machineries compared to countries, compared to the populations which constitute the very foundations of countries, are nothing but droplets compared to a sea. One should see what the task was which we have achieved; if this task is reflected correctly in the world, let us see who agrees with us and who is against us. Do the oppressed outnumber the oppressors in this world or is it the other way around? Study the situation in the countries of the world and you will see that the overwhelming majority are the oppressed. The oppressors are few in number and are equipped with satanical means. The oppressed are great in number. Throughout history the oppressors have been of limited numbers and the oppressed have been in vast numbers.

If by "worried" you refer to the oppressors, then this is quite correct as the oppressors are friends to their own kind. Everyone likes his own kind. The oppressors are with the oppressors and these people are in the minority. If our problem becomes aired in the world, who would oppose it, the oppressors who are in the minority or the oppressed who have an absolute majority? When you say that they were disturbed and the countries were worried, you are reiterating the same sort of logic of the superpowers and are under the influence of the subjects of the superpowers who view countries as being made up of the same small numbers, the same trusts, the same big buildings and such things and consider the same palace-dwellers as making up the nations. But the huge populations, the extremely vast populations who live in shanty towns and in mud huts, these people have nothing to do with the country and have nothing to do with the nation. If this is what is meant then we will separate these people and will say that those who are worried by this action of ours are the group of palace-dwellers, superpowers and bayonet carriers. But should our cause be aired in the world and people come to agree with us, then they must be the nations. The nations are like a sea, are like veritable floods. These people agree with us. Our issues are those of the oppressed and are in accord with the oppressed classes. And these people agree with us only if the oppressors allow our voice to reach them. But if they do not allow this to happen or if they misrepresent the facts then that would not be tantamount to opposition. This is opposition to action of which we are innocent. All our issues are those of the oppressed vis-a-vis the oppressors, of the plundered vis-a-vis the plunderers, of the killed vis-a-vis the killers. These are our issues and they are not outside the scope of these people. We want our realm to be ours. We want to be free, our press to be free, our speech to be free. We want our country's riches to be spent on our country, to enable us to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to make homes flourish. The oppressors are against this logic. This is why the oppressors are in agreement with the fact that a nest of espionage has been called an embassy in Iran--and our young people must have found out about the fact that espionage matters were there and then went and took over that place. All the oppressors want to see nests of espionage flourish in the oppressed countries. But the logic of the oppressed is quite different to this. The logic of the oppressed, who make up the overwhelming majority of the world, is that every country should be free. Every country should be independent. Every country should use its riches for its own benefit. This is the logic of the oppressed. The logic of the oppressors is that all this should be plundered, that these people are not even human beings. These superpowers do not consider us as human beings. They do not consider the oppressed--wherever they may be, in their own countries; they do not consider them as members of mankind. They speak of human rights. Human rights means the rights of the oppressors. Human rights means that they have the right to take away all of our oil and give nothing in return, to only obtain profits for themselves; all these nations should not be able to breathe. This is the logic of the oppressors who are in the minority and these people perforce should be worried about what has taken place in Iran since we declare that all the oppressors are in danger and that they shall perish and the countries belong to the oppressed.

The blessed and exalted God has been gracious to give the earth to the meek and to throw from the arena the arrogant. We have risen right from the beginning to uphold this meaning and we support all the oppressed nations and all the oppressed nations should throw the oppressors from the stage of life and of history. Those who oppose us make us the oppressive class. The oppressive class is an insignificant minority. Those who agree with us, if they hear what we have to say, will be extremely gladdened about what has taken place with regard to this espionage nest, since they come from the oppressed class.

Look around, right now, in those countries whose governments allow it, even in those countries whose governments do not; the oppressed people have voiced their support for us. These people have staged demonstrations against America but the oppressors stop them, the police prevent them. Once the bayonet is removed all the oppressed countries, a great majority of the oppressed, support us. According to the logic of the oppressed, this den of espionage must be closed down. According to the logic of the oppressors, it should operate. The oppressed people must achieve their rights but the oppressors deny them any rights.

These organizations created for human rights are all organizations to plunder humanity. Such organizations as the Security Council, which is referred to with awe, once Mr Carter allowed it last night to meet, claim that only the question of the hostages is to be debated, that the Security Council should not interfere with anything connected with the shah. The Security Council is not allowed to intervene with regard to the oppressions inflicted on us, the looting which has taken place and the oppressions which have occurred. Consequently, they have already made it clear what the Security Council ought to be doing, that it should debate the question of the hostages, that it should not discuss the issue of the shah, that it should not deal with the oppressions inflicted on us and our nation. He knows that should a proper debate take place then he would become involved; he himself would end up with a fate similar to that of the shah's. Therefore, from the outset he has made it clear that these servilely attentive people ought to sit down and obey Mr Carter's orders, so that he may allow them only to discuss the question of the hostages. We will never enter into such discussions with them. We will never accept such a Security Council, never.

Students Accuse CIA, SAVAK

LD272056 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The students following the line of Imam Khomeyni, in a statement today, have warned the nation that the CIA and SAVAK agents are planning to enter the former American Embassy and kidnap or harm the hostages. This act has been planned for the coming date which marks the national mourning day. The statement adds that this plan is designed to bring the people inside the compound, (?thus creating) rumors that the embassy has been attacked, and then implement their act.

Meanwhile, the commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Fallahi, has announced that the passenger and cargo planes are not allowed to fly over the holy city of Qom. He added that the helicopters which are to land in this city (?should ask) permission beforehand. General Fallahi stressed that in case of the U.S. attack, all the countries of the region will stand against this aggression. He also said 35 million Iranians are supporting the Islamic Armed Forces of Iran.

Congressman Hansen's Reception

LD271155 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 5 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The United Nations and the Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] Tehran--In less than 3 days one American has won fame and even popularity in Iran. In a country which is expecting a U.S. "attack" at any time, Republican Congressman George Hansen has succeeded in painting a different picture of the United States--so widely reviled--without ever making a concession on the fundamental elements of the conflict between his country and the Islamic Republic.

His photograph has been printed on the front pages of the newspapers, which devote columns to interviews he has given. The television is broadcasting his statements translated into Persian at peak viewing times. The demonstrators acclaim him as he passes. The Islamic students have opened the locked doors of his embassy to allow him to visit his imprisoned compatriots. He is the first American in 3 weeks to have crossed the threshold of this "den of spies" turned "bastion of the revolution" and come out a free man.

This 49-year giant, 1.9 meters tall and a practising Mormon--a religion which, like Islam, bans the consumption of alcohol--has impressed and seduced the Iranians. He treats them like a U.S. politician on an election campaign. Everywhere he goes he shakes hands, including those of the Islamic militia, forcing them to place their rifles on the other shoulder, and of vociferous demonstators who drop their menacing fists in confusion. "I am George Hansen, I am an American; what is your name?" He invariably begins, before listening attentively to a mixture of accusations and complaints. "Yes, yes," he comments, "there must be an inquiry to verify your statements on the shah and on my government's policy...." The Iranian's face relaxed, the game was won.

Some time on Saturday night/Sunday morning the U.S. Congressman received a telephone call from Mr Bani Sadr. "The Revolution Council, Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic students invite you to go to the U.S. Embassy at 0800 tomorrow," the chief of Iranian diplomacy told him. Mr Hansen appeared at the embassy gates at the appointed time accompanied by his "witnesses"--Mr Lee Roderick, head of a Washington newspaper chain called the Scripps Leagues Newspapers, UPI correspondent Edwin Smith (a Canadian), and LE MONDE's special envoy. Since France is regarded as "outside the conflict," we alone were allowed to attend the interview which Mr Hansen was to have with his hosts.

A Fascinating Dialog

The American sat behind a table beside one of the Islamic student leaders, whose struggle name is Ebrahim. The two young women acting as interpreters formed a strange contrast. One, who studied in the United States, looked like a nun. She was dressed in the traditional way with a broad scarf covering her head and surrounding her face. The other, a former pupil at Tehran's American school, could have been the "cover girl" on an American fashion magazine. She was tall and elegant, wearing a stylish red suit with cowboy boots.

The U.S. Congressman looked round at the walls. Posters declare in English that the Iranians "distinguish between the honest and just American people and their corrupt government" and that they fear "neither military intervention nor economic blockade." Suddenly, floodlights installed in the room were switched on and two cameras started to turn. An Iranian television team was filming.

Mr Hansen protested, pointing out to his Iranian interlocutor that, to be fruitful, the conversation should be confidential. "No," Ebrahim replied, "The Iranian Revolution has nothing to hide from the people; everything that is said should be reported to the public." "In the name of merciful God you have before you, ladies and gentlemen, a representative of the American people who is trying to find out the truth," Ebrahim began, addressing the viewers. "Mr Hansen, you will find the truth in the poverty of our rural districts and on the tombs of our martyrs," the student continued grimly.

The ensuing dialog was fascinating. The American representative was very dignified and pleaded for friendship between the two peoples. "I would like you to know, sir, that the Americans have a deep sense of justice and compassion. For my part, I am determined to start an inquiry in the United States on the behavior of our leaders, in the interests of my people and yours, in the interests of the hostages you are holding and in the interests of world peace."

Ebrahim's grim face relaxed. He took away the recording of the conversation and went to play it to the student leadership committee assembled in a neighboring room. He came back a little later and told Mr Hansen that he "deserved" to visit the hostages. We had apparently not deserved such a visit and we [apparent line drop] of the embassy where several thousand people continuously decry American imperialism.

"The American People Are Not Guilty"

It was then that a significant scene took place. A group of demonstrators unfolded an American flag and prepared to burn it. A voice speaking through a louspeaker shouted: "Brothers, don't do that! No American flag must ever be burned on our territory again. We must respect the emblem of the American people, who are not guilty." The stars and stripes then vanished amid the wave of demonstrators....

Then Mr George Hansen emerged from the embassy gates. The crowd surged forward with their fists raised shouting "Yankee go home!" The mysterious voice rang out again: "The (American) people yes! Carter no!" The slogan was taken up by the chorus and chanted rhythmically, swelling and exploding in the face of the representative from Idaho. The mass of people broke the police cordon and surged toward Mr Hansen, who was jostled, borne off and swallowed up by the wild crowd.

The American representative was stopped a few dozen meters further on and challenged by a young man whom, with a flushed face and in a voice thick with emotion, said in halting English: "My brother and sister were assassinated by the shah. You are protecting that criminal!" Mr Hansen, deathly white and with clouded eyes, took his hands and held them for a long time.

Suddenly, within a few seconds, the demonstrators sat down on the sidewalk at the American's feet, surrounding him on all sides. They demanded explanations. A young man offered to act as interpreter, and a microphone appeared out of thin air. There followed a lively but friendly dialog between the poor people of Tehran and the representative of opulent America. The latter won applause and ovations for his statements.

Mr Hansen, who was due to return to Washington Monday morning, has decided to delay his departure for a few days to try to achieve a political "opening." Another American, former Senator Jim Abourezk, of Lebanese origin, arrived in Tehran Sunday morning with similar ambitions. He was received that same evening by Mr Bani Sadr, to whom he described the "wave of fury" which is sweeping America.

"Americans," Mr Abourezk told us, "are crying for vengeance and demanding military intervention by President Carter. Nobody rules out a war which would be catastrophic both for the Iranians and for us. It is vital to build a bridge between the two peoples."

The gap is probably as much cultural and psychological as it is political. Will there be time to bridge it?

28 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Students in Moscow Comment

LD280735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian students in Moscow held a rally yesterday in front of the Iranian Islamic Republic Embassy and, while condemning U.S. military invasion [as heard] and expressing support for the student followers of the imam's policy, handed a resolution to the Iranian ambassador. The resolution refers in part to U.S. use of military force, the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the example it sets for liberation movements for the oppressed people of the world.

The students also announced their readiness for any sacrifice for Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution.

Student Statement No 53

LD281343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 53 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, condemning the "orchestrated" Security Council meeting--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O ye the oppressed of the world, O ye the Muslim and valiant Iranian nation, you have heard the crushing message of the great leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran regarding the anti-humane, so-called UN Security Council, a message which imbued with the crystallized might of faith and a manifestation of the power and roar of the oppressed and the inheritors of the earth, penetrated the hearts of the plotting superpowers like a bullet, a message which inflicted renewed giddiness upon the unjust and aggressive U.S. Government, this obstacle to the development of mankind and this enemy of humanity.

The U.S. Government does not know that it has waged war on God, it does not know how the revolution of the martyrs and the revolution of Islam could induce an uprising among the deprived to bring down the arrogant and the plunderers with the might of God. A great people, with a decisive and determined leader, are on the move to bring the message of the oppressed to the world and to cry: O ye ocean of humanity, rise and smash the power of this great Satan! And this uprising stems from an ocean of humanity that desires only to worship God, to seek only the help of God, to fight only in the path of God, to surrender to the great Satan no longer and to expose any plot or intrigue hatched by this century's mother of corruption.

There is nowhere else left for America to go except to seek refuge in its orchestrated Security Council. What is the Security Council? Is it anything other than Carter's mouthpiece? Is it anything other than a stage for the superpowers to act upon? Is it anything other than scandalous sessions to justify U.S. aggression? Where were these assemblies at the time when our people, on the orders from the American puppet, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, were being slaughtered? The Security Council has no right, must not and cannot vote on or decide the destiny of the Iranian nation. Nations cast their votes themselves.

The Iranian nation has cast its vote and made its decision. The Iranian nation is determined to bring back to Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, this fugitive murderer and criminal who has sought asylum with Carter and to try him, for a criminal must be tried where the crime has been committed. The Iranian nation holds Mohammad Reza Pahlavi responsible for the massacre of tens of thousands of martyrs who are lying in blood-stained burial shrouds. It is the incontestable right of the Iranian nation to try him, and the Security Council, which is itself subordinate to the views of Carter and whose direction is decided by Carter, is nothing more than a center of conspiracy.

The nations of the world regard this center of conspiracy as repulsive. The Security Council is disgracing humanity. If the Security Council wants to serve mankind it should first declare itself abolished. In principle, how could the United Nations, even for one moment, bear to see this fugitive murderer in freedom? [passage indistinct]

We repeat: Needless to say, the Revolution Council of the Iranian Islamic Republic will not send a delegation to the American-orchestrated so-called Security Council which is playing with the dignity of our revolution. The Revolution Council, in common with the people and the imam, will in advance declare any decision by this satanical Security Council null and void. The U.S. Government must know that it has no alternative but to surrender to the will and demands of our nation. It must as soon as possible return this fugitive criminal with all the wealth he has plundered from Iran, to our nation. Otherwise, the trial of the hostages will be a certainty. And that is all.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Khomeyni LE MONDE Interview

LD281049 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau 26 November interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom: "An Interview With Imam Khomeyni"]

[Text] Qom--It would be difficult to imagine a more peaceful place than the holy city of Qom in these difficult times. Bathed in gentle winter sun, the city attracts pilgrims and tourists who, during this month of Moharram, pay their respects at the sumptuous shrine of Fatimeh, sister of Imam Reza, who has been buried here since the beginning of the ninth century according to our calendar. Women come here to ask for fertility and conjugal happiness. While Imam Khomeyni was calling his people to "resistance" on Monday 26 November (and not to Jihad--holy war--as was erroneously reported) merchants of religious souvenirs were carrying on a profitable trade. The small picturesque square dominated by the mosque with its gold-covered bulbous dome was swarming with a colorful and relaxed crowd.

A stranger has no difficulty in finding his way to Imam Khomeyni's residence. Everybody kindly and eagerly offers to accompany him to the "revolutionary guide's residence. At the entrance to a guarded street leading to the house the pasdars (Islamic militia) nonchalantly positioned there allow him to pass, as do those at two further barricades, without checking his identity papers or searching him as is usual before entering state administrative buildings in Tehran. The visitor only has to say that he has "an appointment with the imam." The imam's close collaborators who welcomed us in the patriarch's antechamber were the first to be surprised to learn that an interview had been arranged for Monday morning. "Never mind," they said, "the imam will try to see you nonetheless between two audiences."

The Qom patriarch, sitting on the ground beside Revolution Council member Qotzbadeh and surrounded by some of his advisers and by his grandson Seyyed Hoseyn, seemed to be in excellent spirits.

He was relaxed and seemed to speak without emotion, answering all our questions aside from one relating to the Kurdish conflict, "since the situation in Kordestan is particularly delicate." In practice the imam refuses to be questioned. Of course, he listens attentively to the question but turns a deaf ear to requests for explanations, usually preferring to limit himself to convenient generalities. For instance, he refrained from expressing any opinion on France's attitude to the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

[Question] The American people have been shocked and feel humiliated by the occupation of their embassy in Tehran and by the seizure of their diplomats as hostages. Do you not think, Your Eminence, that the time has come for a friendly settlement?

[Answer] We have never insulted or humiliated the American people, whom we deeply respect. We do not confuse them with their corrupt government. Our enemy is Carter! It is he who sparked off the present crisis by giving asylum to a crook. It is he who has insulted the Iranian people by installing in our country, not an embassy, but a base for espionage and subversion. The people we are holding are merely spies disguised as diplomats. Therefore, it is natural for an inquiry to be opened and for them to be judged.

[Question] Do you not think that President Carter has no option but war in view of the popular pressures being exerted on him?

[Answer] Carter is lying to his people and hiding the real reasons for the crisis. The former shah used to resort to the trick of referring to the people's will in order to better impose his own will. Carter is acting in the same way. The Americans have been misled. They do not know what Carter is doing behind their backs.

[Question] The students occupying the U.S. Embassy have announced that they would kill the hostages if the United States were to launch a military attack, and you backed them. Does Islam authorize the execution of hostages in peacetime or wartime?

[Answer] Once again, my statements have been misinterpreted. The Zionists and Carter's propaganda are distorting my remarks. In fact, I said that I find it easy to understand those (the students--LE MONDE note) who have been oppressed and persecuted throughout their lives and who are now demanding that this criminal (the shah--LE MONDE note) be returned to us. How can we be expected to be able to control these young people when people are plotting against Islam and humanity and if people are bombarding, killing and destroying a country? [Si l'on bombarde, si l'on tue et si l'on detruit un pays?] The Islamic Republic is giving and will continue to give humane treatment to those living on is territory, including the hostages....

The Attitude of the Arab States

[Question] It is generally thought that there can be no question of President Carter handing the shah over to you. He cannot do so. In that case, do you not think that a compromise solution to the problem of the hostages should be sought?

[Answer] Impossible? Impossible to apply international laws governing the extradition of criminals? Impossible to try a man who massacred, robbed and plundered his people? Carter is being obstinate and we know why. Your question is badly worded: It is not that he cannot hand the shah over to us, he does not want to. He is afraid that world public opinion might learn the truth about the dirty dealings of the shah and the U.S. Government. Out of fidelity to his friend the shah and in order to protect him, Carter is prepared to put several countries, including his and ours, to fire and the sword. If he does not hand the shah over to us, we are prepared to fact all possibilities. We are not afraid of his plots, his power or his threats. We hold him responsible for the consequences of his actions.

[Question] At a recent meeting in Tunis the Arab heads of state did not show much solidarity with you. Why do you believe that you can obtain the support of all Muslims?

[Answer] We hope that the Arab governments will support us as much as their peoples are already doing. Some governments will side with us when they understand the causes of the crisis and the meaning of our struggle, when they realize that we are fighting for our independence and that we do not want others to pocket the fruits of our labor and the profits of our resources. Some Arab governments may not realize that they are the puppets of the great powers. If that is an error of judgment on their part, I do not despair of seeing them support us soon.

[Question] What do you think of Western Europe's attitude and particularly France's attitude in the present crisis?

[Answer] We are not worried about the present crisis. We do not think that the other nations will allow Carter to wage war on us. We are not afraid of the psychological and ideological war of nerves which he is waging on us at present. Why should we be afraid, since we are fighting for freedom and to liberate ourselves from the clutches of the oppressor? For that, we are prepared to live in autarchy and to go hungry if necessary.

Other countries, such as France and Italy, should help us by dissuading Carter from taking military action. As a wise old popular proverb says: A herd is dangerous not so much because it has horns, but because it is stupid....

Imam Khomeyni seemed tired. He made as if to retire to take the few minutes rest he takes after all interviews.

[Question] A final question, Your Eminence: Even though it is true that the Shi'ite clergy has always led the struggle against oppressors in defense of the poor, do you believe that it is competent to administer a modern state in a world of formidable complexity?

[Answer] This is yet another example of Mr Carter's propaganda. (He emphasizes heavily and ironically the word "Mister"--"aga" in Persian). I would, in fact, like to know whether Mr Carter himself is competent to govern the United States? As far as I know, an American president does not personally solve any technical problems; he himself does not drive trains or fly aircraft. What the mullahs have to do is supervise state affairs and insure that oppression, injustice and theft are eliminated from our society.

I have never said that the mullahs should assume and carry out all the tasks of the state. Everybody, whether clergy or laity, should work hand in hand with this end in mind, cooperate and strive together in pursuit of the public interest. We need competent and loyal politicians, experts, technicians and industrialists. [answer ends]

Military Measures

A little later the imam received a delegation of pasdarans (Islamic militiamen) to whom he said that "20 million young people should constitute an army" to defend the threatened fatherland. He did not mention the world "jihad," which is anyway translated in the West rather inaccurately as "holy war." Calling the United States a "power unequalled in the world" which threatens the very existence of the Muslim nation, he called on his fellow citizens to be united, believe in God and "prepare" (djihaz) for an armed struggle. We have learned from reliable sources that for several days now military training has been given at universities and factories in which workers are allowed to devote half a day to drill.

Various other measures have been adopted by the National Security Council--while the navy is carrying out exercises in the Persian Gulf, the surveillance of air routes over the territory has been intensified and air traffic over Qom was completely banned Tuesday morning. However, we have gained the impression from various private talks with leaders and officials that they still do not believe that President Carter would be "mad" enough to start any military action.

On the contrary, Monday night the beginning of a detente seemed possible to Mr Bani Sadr after he learned about an agreement in principle by the chairman of the banking committee of the House of Representatives to an inquiry into financial relations between the former Iranian regime and the United States. The Iranian foreign minister issued a communique at dead of night in which he expressed his satisfaction with the fact that a concession has been directly made [concession directement suscitee] by Mr George Hansen, who is member of this Congressional committee.

Mr Bani Sadr was to go to Qom on Tuesday. Some observers did not rule out the possibility of the release of a symbolic number of hostages as a gesture of good will by Imam Khomeyni. However, it was learned Tuesday morning that, going back on his statements, probably as a result of pressure by the White House, the banking committee chairman made any financial inquiry dependent on the release of all hostages. The hopes arising in certain official circles in Tehran have given way to considerable disappointment which could well lead to the adoption of an even harsher attitude.

TEHRAN ARABIC SERVICE CRITICIZES ARAB SUMMIT RESULTS

JN232142 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Arab leaders returned to their countries today after concluding their summit conference in Tunis. In the final statement they condemned U.S. policy for seeking to broaden application of the two Camp David accords. They also condemned the U.S. stands and plans which contradict the interests of the Arab nation, the sovereignty of the region's states and their right to control their resources. Despite the fact that the condemnation was of the unilateral solution between Egypt and the Zionist enemy under U.S. auspicies, the conference came out only with words of denunciation and condemnation. It did not adopt any practical step to confront the United States.

Although the Arab leaders admitted and stated that Israel cannot launch aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples without U.S. aid, they did not discuss or think of confronting the United States. The most they did was verbally condemn U.S. policy expressed in the unilateral peace agreement.

It seems the Arab leaders have accepted de facto the Zionist situation and given legitimacy to U.S. support for the enemy state. They discussed Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. In this matter they put in hard work. They called for the spread of legitimate Lebanese authority over southern Lebanon--this authority which is unable to deal with the rebel officer, Sa'd Haddad. To avoid the Lebanese people's rancor, the conference decided to give some material aid to the south. The conferees have forgotten or feigned to forget to solve or to shoulder any responsibility toward strengthening occupied southern Lebanon. They did not want to or failed to submit a proposal on the Israeli occupation of Palestine. They accepted this occupation as a fait accompli. Lately, some Arab leader have openly declared their readiness to officially recognize Israel if it accepts certain conditions.

After such petty results, it is only natural not to expect the Arab summit to support Iran's battle against U.S. imperialism. First, because it does not want to and; secondly, because it is not capable of doing so. This is the secret of the cultural defeat the Arab leaders have been living for half a century. It is the reasons for their failure to solve the Palestinian issue and repulse the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. War against the United States is what most Arab leaders do not want, despite their declaration that the United States is behind Israeli intransigence and continued aggression, behind its presence and survival. The Arab leaders try to close their eyes and confine the problem with the Zionist enemy. Because they are not ready to fight the United States they avoid war with Israel and shy away from confronting it in southern Lebanon because that means confronting the United States.

He who reads the final statement of the Tunis summit believes that the Arabs have lost all economic, oil and military weapons and that there is nothing left for them except the weapon of speeches and statements. The conference came out only with a condemnation of the United States and a denunciation of its policy and conspiracies. Condemnation changes nothing. Denunciation does not stop conspiracies from being carried out.

Arab states own the most dangerous weapon. It is not a secret that they possess two-thirds of oil reserves in the world, in addition to financial, economic, human and strategic potential by which they can destroy superpowers and make them kneel. The trouble lies in those leaders who refuse to use their various weapons and who prefer to surrender to the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. The trouble is aggravated by disagreement among these Arab leaders and, consequently, the fragmentation of the Arab potential and weapons. This is what has caused them to retreat day by day and recoil and be defeated by the enemy.

Lebanon cannot resist Israeli aggression against the south. This is true. The confrontation states cannot launch war against the enemy state. This is true, too. But is it also true that the Arab and Islamic states cannot boycott the United States and withdraw their assets from U.S. banks, to impose an economic boycott and do without U.S. imports? This inspires indignation and suspicion and poses question about Arab leaders' motives in not using their weapons, making peace with the United States and closing their eyes to U.S. support for its pet, Israel.

If Arab leaders do not want to confront the United States, this does not mean that the Arab people are not able to shoulder this confrontation. This confrontation is their destiny. They have to assume this confrontation if they believe in their issues and in the need to achieve a just and honorable solution. They have to bear their first confrontation with their rulers who pose an obstacle and prevent them from confronting their principal enemy, the United States. When the Arab and Muslim peoples decided to confront this enemy, they do not need speeches and statements, condemnation and denunciation. History will witness their success in all their stands and steps.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS EXPULSIONS FROM IRAQ CONTINUE

LD241954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The governor of the border town of Dehloran of Ilam Province said today that the expulsion of Iranians from Iraq is continuing and the Iranians residing in that country are being expelled from Iraqi soil without regard to international standards and custom, and the criteria of diplomatic relations, morality and fairness.

The governor of Dehloran added: So far, nearly 200 Iranians have been expelled from Iraq, and according to reports, 250 more families will be expelled in the near future by the Iraqi Government officials from that country in the direction of Iran. He added: In order to receive the expelled Iranian families from Iraq, we need the help and assistance of all authorities.

OPEC AGENDA DISCUSSED WITH VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER

LD251724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, arrived in Tehran today for a 1-day visit and immediately began talks with the Iranian oil minister. According to our correspondent's report, Calderon, who will take the chair at the forthcoming OPEC oil ministers' session in Caracas, will discuss the agenda of the forthcoming OPEC ministers' meeting with the Iranian oil minister.

According to the same report, the two ministers, in the first round of talks, will discuss Iran's views on the topics of the OPEC session, including the use of other currencies to replace the dollar as the oil currency. The ministers will continue their talks this afternoon on the agenda of the forthcoming OPEC session.

An NIOC spokesman said: At the forthcoming OPEC session, due to be held in Caracas in 3 weeks, two long-term strategic committees and the OPEC economic committee will submit to the OPEC ministers the results of their studies on the price of oil. Before convening this session, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister had meetings and talks with the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Gabon and Kuwait. After his talks with the Iranian authorities, he will have talks with the oil ministers of Iraq, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Saudi Arabia [as heard].

On the eve of his arrival in Iran, in an interview with the PARS agency, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, announced: Venezuela will not increase its oil production to meet the shortage resulting from the nonexport of Iranian oil. Calderon said: We are producing our oil on the level of last year and are unable to produce more oil. This policy is within the context of the Venezuelan Government's overall policy.

ATTACK ON AIR FORCE BASE NEAR IRAQI BORDER REPORTED

ID261332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Following an attack on the air base of (Nakhji) in the west of the country, our reporter provides the following explanation, in a telephone conversation from Kermanshah: [begin recording]

In an attack by a group of assailants at 2200 last night on the television transmitter and the air force base of (Nakhji), which are in the same place, great damage was incurred by the air force base.

This correspondent inspected the joint site of the television transmitter and the air force base at 0700. I was informed by the military (?officials) that the assailants had identified the (?base headquarters), and using machineguns, grenade-launchers and [word indistinct] and grenades opened fire on the [word indistinct] of this air force base from different directions. Many parts of the installation were struck and were totally destroyed by the ensuing fire, and other sections received extensive damage.

Also, due to shooting by the assailants, three brave guards of the base were wounded, and another was [word indistinct] due to being hit by [word indistinct].

The security forces and the guards corps of Ilam, upon hearing this occurrence, rushed to the place, which is situated (?30) km from Ilam near the Iraqi border. Ambulances and [word indistinct] of the [word indistinct] medical centers and fire trucks were dispatched by the municipality and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The injured were taken to Razi hospital and put them under treatment. The conditions of one of the wounded has been reported as critical. [end recording]

TEHRAN REPORTS UK ANNOUNCEMENT ON DETENTIONS IN LONDON

ID241833 Tehran Domestic Services in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 ID

[Text] According to report from the central news bureau, the British Foreign Office has made the following announcement in connection with the news about the imprisonment of six Iranian students in Britain:

The court session to consider the situation of the six Iranian students who, were arrested in connection with the demonstrations of Muslim students in support of the government of the Islamic Republic on 24 October in London and released on bail, will be convened in about 2 months time.

The embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London has also reported that, at present, no Iranian national is under detention in connection with the demonstrations of the Muslim students in London.

POLISARIO FRONT REPORTEDLY TO OPEN TEHRAN OFFICE

ID261726 Tripoli JANA in English 1444 GMT 26 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, November 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--the Iranian news agency today reported that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguiael Hamra and Rio de Oro will open an office in Tehran.

An agreement to this effect has been reached in Algeria, lately between the Iranian foreign minister and POLISARIO leaders.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET BANI SADR

BK271101 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka's foreign minister A.C.S. Hameed, who was due to meet Iran's Foreign Minister Bani Sadr in London last night, will now meet him in Tehran today. The change in the schedule, according to a foreign ministry spokesman, came after the Iranian foreign minister postponed his trip to New York to attend the UN Security Council meeting summoned by Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Earlier, Mr Hameed, who is carrying a special message from President J.R. Jayewardene to Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeyni was due to meet Mr Sadr for talks in London en route to the New York meeting.

The spokesman added that Mr Hameed and the four-member delegation accompanying him left London last night for Tehran where the Iranian foreign minister is awaiting Mr Hameed for discussion.

SIGNING OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC ANNOUNCED

LD271728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Iran and the People's Republic of China have signed a trade agreement. On the basis of this agreement, Iran will export to China cotton worth 1.4 billion rials and dried fruit and dates worth 300 million rials. The spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development said his ministry will export to the PRC 25,000 tons of dates worth an estimated 208 million rials.

CONSTITUTION REFERENDUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

LD222110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The headquarters for the elections at the Interior Ministry have announced the referendum program concerning the constitution. According to the plan, all strata of the rural and urban population will be able to complete freedom to express their views about the contents of the Islamic republic constitution, using either of the two secret ballot papers:

Do you agree with the articles of the constitution, as approved by the Council of Experts: Yes. Or: Do you agree with the articles of the constitution, as approved by the Council of Experts: No.

The first question, printed on green paper, and the second question, printed on red paper, are so printed as to make things easy for all the rural and urban population to take part in the referendum.

Similar to the previous referendum concerning the Islamic Republic, 2 days have been allocated for voting for this referendum: Sunday and Monday 2 and 3 December. All fighters above the age of 16 may take part in the referendum by bringing their identification cards to the nearest polling station.

COUNCIL PROCLAIMS 2 DEC PUBLIC HOLIDAY FOR REFERENDUM

LD272312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Dr Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, told correspondents at the end of the Revolution Council meeting tonight that on the approval of the Revolution Council, next Sunday is proclaimed a public holiday to allow the people to participate in the constitution referendum. He added: No decision has yet been taken about the Monday as a holiday, but since the ballot boxes have been delivered to the schools, the schools will be closed. He emphasized the Saturday will not be a holiday and all employees should report to their place of duty.

The Revolution Council spokesman added: Eng 'Ali Mahmudi has been appointed as managing director of the ports and shipping organization by the Revolution Council.

Answering a question on what will happen to the decision of the Revolution Council and of the government after ratification of the constitution, and what (?difference) will exist in laws and regulations of this period, Dr Habibi said: Primarily, all the decisions of the government and Revolution Council will remain in force until a different decision is taken by the nation's representatives. As far the difference between the two, I should say that there is a basic difference between the laws and decisions of this period compared to that of the constitution; that is, that the constitution will be approved by the majority of the nation and has a fundamental character whereas these laws lack the capacity of the constitution and are changeable.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL NAMES POST, TELEGRAPH MINISTER

LD280649 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman for the Revolution Council, Dr Hasan Habibi, announced that, on the basis of the Revolution Council's decision, Dr Mahmud Qandi has been appointed minister of post and telegraph.

Government Guards Supervisor Appointed

JN240941 Baghdad INA in Arab[illegible]0 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 24 November--Seyyed Ali Khamine'i, member of the Iranian Revolution Council and representative of the Revolution Council at the Defense Ministry, was appointed the supervisor of the government guards last night. Khamine'i succeeds Ayatollah Lahoti, who recently resigned.

DELEGATION REPORTEDLY DENIED MEETING WITH ARAB HEADS

LD261007 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Wafiq Ramadan report: "The Arab Summit: A Unified Arab Working Paper and Decision To Launch Worldwide Diplomatic Offensive"]

[Excerpt] Tunis--The second day of the 10th Arab summit conference was overshadowed by the grave security incident in the holy Al-Haram [in Mecca]. Until very late in the night the consultations among the Arab kings and heads of state concentrated on following up the developments of this incident. Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of the Saudi delegation to the conference, was briefing the conferees on whatever information he received from Riyadh.

Another incident occurred at the conference that immediately attracted the press' attention. This was the arrival at dawn yesterday of a three-man Iranian delegation headed by a religious official named Ghazi Almodaressi. The Arab kings and heads of state had earlier decided not to hold official contacts with the delegation, but left the door open, in that this did not mean that no head of state cannot receive the delegation individually.

At 1700 there was commotion at the front gate of the Hilton Hotel where the conference is being held when the delegation tried to enter the hotel grounds in the Iranian ambassador's car which was flying the Iranian flag. The entry of the car and its passengers was prevented by force. The car with the passengers in it remained waiting for about 1 hour while Tunisian security men blocked its path.

Some journalists talked briefly to the Iranian delegation. Almodarresi told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "We want to go in. We have an appointment with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and with Yasir 'Arafat."

After a while the diplomatic car with its passengers returned to the Iranian Embassy which is adjacent to the Hilton Hotel on the understanding that contacts will be held in order to solve this problem one way or another. Such contacts were carried out by Hani al-Hasan, member of the Palestinian delegation to the summit and PLO representative in Iran. It appears that the solution reached was for a meeting to be held between the Iranian delegation and Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat in a place remote from the journalists assembled in front of the hotel. The Iranian delegation was then taken into the hotel through the back door where it met with the PLO chairman and the Syrian president.

Unfortunately, this incident, which absolutely had no effect on the summit, gave the impression that the Arabs were divided or as if they have somehow been unable to organize their collective relations with the Iranian Islamic Republic.

MASHHAD COURT ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRISON ESCAPE

LD241940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Announcement No 2 of the Mashhad Revolution Court, issued 24 November--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. The fighting people of Mashhad are hereby notified that in order to discover the nature of the escape of the Mashhad prisoners, two investigators of this office have been stationed in the prison since this morning and have commenced extensive investigations concerning the escape of the ordinary [as heard] prisoners.

According to reports and the investigation carried out by the agents, the number of prisoners in the Mashhad police jail was 628 before the escape; last night's census showed that 425 of them have escaped, 156 of whom have been recaptured and sent back to jail, thanks to the continuous efforts of the Revolution Guards, the task force and also the sincere cooperation of the people.

At present, the number of fugitives is 269, who must either surrender themselves voluntarily or be recaptured in Mashhad or other cities in Khorasan and taken back to prison.

We hope that with the efforts of the brother guards and the sincere cooperation of the responsible and fighting people of Khorasan, the remaining fugitives from the Mashhad police prison will be returned to prison.

Furthermore, the investigators of the Mashhad Revolution Court, after a series of investigations, ordered the arrest of the prison chief and more than 40 wardens who were responsible for prison security yesterday.

The Khorasan police chief and the prison chief have been fired on grounds of negligence. The protection of the prison is presently assigned to the Guards Corps and a group of policemen. Strict orders have been issued to all the security authorities concerning the capture of the escaped prisoners.

Investigations continue on this matter, and the outcome will be reported to everyone.

[Signed] Mashhad Revolution Court.

EARTHQUAKE HITS MASHHAD, KHORASAN 27 NOVEMBER

LD272004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to this report: According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Mashhad, at 2040 this evening a relatively severe earthquake with an intensity of 6 to 6.5 degrees on the Richter scale shook the city of Mashhad. In fright the people left their homes and went out onto the streets. According to a report (?received), the towns of Gonabad, Qayen, Ferdows, Sabzevar, and some other southern towns of Khorasan were severely shaken.

According to a report (?the governor) of Gonabad has asked for immediate help. There is no accurate report about the scale of the loss of life and property available yet. The Tehran (?COURIER) announced minutes ago that all communication lines with the quake-stricken areas have been cut off.

More on Earthquake

LD272234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to the latest report from Mashhad radio and television, following the relatively severe earthquake which shook the southern cities of Khorasan Province, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shirazi and Hojjat Ol-Eslam Va'ez Tabasi, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Mashhad, successfully made telephone contact and the gendamerie district of commander of Mashhad and governor of Gonabad reported to the Mashhad news center that today's earthquake has so far caused no losses of life or property except in two villages in the outlying areas of Gonabad, namely (?Gisu) and Dimorgh. Minor losses have occurred in Khalilabad of Kashmar, but at the moment there are no accurate reports on the scale of losses.

The Mashhad seismology center reported that the intensity of the earthquake was about 6.5 degrees on the Richter scale; the epicenter was in the neighborhood of [words indistinct] of losses have occurred in the villages of Niazabad, Hoseynabad, Majanabad, Soltanabad, Cheshmeh Zangin, Chah-e Molla 'Azizjan and Asadabad.

Tehran Report

LD280351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report, at 2041 last night a powerful earthquake rocked an extensive area from the northern part of Mashhad to the southern part of Ferdows. As a result, so far 11 people are reported to have died. There is every possibility that extensive damage has been caused as well.

Further Reportage

LD200450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to the latest reports, at 2041 plus 12 seconds last night a powerful earthquake rocked a wide area from the northern parts of Mashhad to the south of Ferdows. The Tehran Geophysics Institute reports the magnitude of the earthquake in Khorasan was 6.5 on the Richter scale.

According to our correspondent at Mashhad radio and television central news bureau, the magnitude of last night's earthquake was more severe than the earthquake which rocked the province in 1963. Our correspondent reports that so far 11 people have died. He added that in the earthquake-stricken villages near Gonabad, probably more than 70 percent of the inhabitants have been injured.

Some unconfirmed reports say that such villages as Majan Abad, Deyn Abad and 'Ali Abad, as well as the villages in the suburbs of Khaf have been completely destroyed.

Branches of the Red Lion and Sun Society in Khorasan have been asked to send relief teams to the areas to assess the damages. The Mashhad Red Lion and Sun Society was instructed last night to take immediate steps to send all available tents and blankets to Qa'en and Gonabad.

EXPLOSION OUTSIDE KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE REPORTED

JN271006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 27 November--A bomb went off yesterday outside the office of Arabistan Governor Commodore Ahmad Madani. The Iranian news agency PARS said the explosion completely destroyed a private car near the office, but it did not disclose the casualties caused by the explosion.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR KHORASAN APPOINTED

LD271338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today the supervisor of the Interior Ministry appointed Dr Hasan Ghaffurifar as the governor general of Khorasan.

KHOMEYNI ENVOYS VISIT MASJED-E SOLEYMAN

LD241854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, in order to investigate and solve the problems in Masjed-e Soleyman, Hojjat ol-Eslam (?Eshraqi) and Hojjat ol-Eslam Taher Mortazavi, left Ahvas and went to Masjed-e Soleyman.

AFP: ANZALI PORT CLOSED FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES

NC250910 Paris AFP in English 0850 GMT 25 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, (AFP)--The port of Anzali, a major fishing centre about 30 km (20 miles) north of Tehran, has been declared "closed" by the local religious leader following demonstrations, informed sources said today.

The disturbance on Saturday was sparked by the funeral of fisherman who had taken part in violent demonstrations in the Caspian Sea port last month against the presence of Revolution Guards, the sources said. Those demonstrations left 16 dead and dozens injured.

PLANE CARRYING PIGRIMS FIRED UPON 23 NOVEMBER

JN251943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 25 November--A group of Iranian pilgrims escaped certain death the day before yesterday, when their plane came under fire while trying to land at the Iranian port of Bandar 'Abbas on the Arab Gulf coast.

It was reported here today that the plane was trying to land at the airport when the Iranian ground and naval forces in the area opened fire on it because it had not given advance notice of its landing.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR TABRIZ OIL REFINERY CITED

LD251738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The head of the Tabriz oil refinery made the following statement to the PARS news agency, in a telephone conversation, today:

The production of oil products at this refinery has reached 70,000 barrels per day. The products include liquid gas, supergrade gasoline, regular gasoline, kerosine, diesel oil, fuel oil and tar, all of which are used domestically.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER: AMERICA 'INDICTABLE' ON SHAH ISSUE

LD260855 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "America Is A Criminal In Law"]

[Text] In an interview, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi said that the former shah was a criminal, not an accused person and secondly, the conditions laid down by the Revolution Council conflict with each other. He said:

"When I was foreign minister, I brought up with the American Government the matter of the extradition of the shah, the criminal members of his family and the return of his wealth. As the Imam Khomeyni has said, the former shah is a known criminal, not an accused person in respect of whom conditions should be stipulated.

Referring to international law, Dr Yazdi said: "If his guilt has been established, then any call for a trial is meaningless."

"There is a principle in English and American law which lays down that if any country harbours a criminal or accused person, and prevents justice from taking its course, that country too is acting as a criminal, thus America is indictable in the Iranian courts, and this is also [provided for] in the laws currently in force in America."

On his meeting with the Imam Khomeyni he said:

"The imam approved of me and of my work as foreign minister. As to my resignation in the Bazargan cabinet, we complained several times of the plurality of centers of power and decision making. Bazargan's aim in resigning was that there might be only one center of power.

Referring to his term of office, Dr Yazdi said: "My speeches at the United Nations were warmly welcomed by representatives of the Third World, and after many years added a new dimension to the prestige of these countries."

AHVAZ AIRPORT TO BE CLOSED TO 'HEAVY AIRCRAFT' FOR 3 MONTHS

LD231425 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Nov 79 p 11 LD

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Ahvaz Airport Closed For 3 Months to Heavy Aircraft"]

[Text] Ahvaz--Ahvaz airport is to be closed to heavy aircraft, such as those of Iran Air, for three months from 1 Aban [23 November].

Announcing this news, an official at Ahvaz airport said: "We are shutting down in order to prepare the airport for such aircraft as airbus and similar heavy aircraft. During this period, small aircraft such as those of PARSAIR and the National Iranian Oil Company will still be able to use the airport."

DANISH AMBASSADOR DESCRIBES DIPLOMATIC CORPS' EFFORTS

LD260925 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Nov 79 Part I p 12 LD

[Bo Draebel report: "Denmark Joins Diplomatic Action to Free Hostages"]

[Text] Diplomats from many countries are working round the clock for the release of all the hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, following the meager results of Ayatollah Khomeyni's amnesty for blacks and women on Sunday. Of the 63 U.S. diplomats and officials held hostage, only one woman and two black Marine sergeants were released.

"The three appeared at an outdoor press conference after their release yesterday," Troels Munk, Danish ambassador in Tehran, said. "There were 200 journalists present, each with the right to ask the released prisoners one question. So it was a long conference. The three said nothing compromising. They stated they had learned a great deal and were very well treated during the embassy occupation. We assume they will leave the embassy early tomorrow.

"There are about 70 embassies in Tehran and, naturally, it is difficult to achieve complete agreement on how such a sensitive matter as the seizure of hostages should be tackled," Troels Munk said. "It involves all possible aspects, including political, legal and purely humanitarian. But we are attempting to discover how we can best advise the Iranians to extricate themselves from the crisis without anything happening to the hostages.

"It is several days since our ambassadors were allowed to visit the hostages. We are anxious to make the Iranians see that it would be in their own interest for the ambassadors to be allowed into the embassy again. All the embassies in Tehran are working hard on the case. We worked all day Sunday and are continuing now until tomorrow...."

U.S. DRUGS BOYCOTTED, NEW SUPPLIERS SOUGHT

LD261401 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Shortfall in American Drugs To Be Made Up From Eastern Europe"]

[Excerpts] In discussion with mass media representatives, Health Minister Dr Musa Zargar referred to the boycott of American drugs by the Drug Manufacturers' Association of Iran.

He said: "A council of physicians and drugs manufacturers has been formed in the Health Ministry to carry out an all-round study of the question of drugs, which is of extreme urgency for our country. Three of their number were chosen as executives of the council to carry out a crash program of drug purchase to replace American supplies, which make up 30 percent of the total quantity of drugs used by Iran. We are looking here at Eastern Europe, India, China and Japan, and talks are underway for the purchase of 40-50 urgently required drugs from these countries."

Regarding Iran's local drug manufacturers being almost totally dependent [on foreign suppliers] for raw materials, he said: "The difficulties faced by local manufacturers must be eliminated with the cooperation of the government, and we should take steps to set up organizations which will produce the raw materials, so that we shall be self-sufficient in the not-too-distant future.

WRITERS APPEAL TO WESTERN COUNTERPARTS FOR SUPPORT

LD260951 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Message From Writers Association of Iran to Writers and Intellectuals of Europe and America"]

[Excerpts] The following telegram was sent yesterday by the Writers Association of Iran to a group of writers and intellectuals in Europe and America and to the Soviet Writers Union in connection with America's imperialist actions in Iran:

"By accepting the shah in its country, the U.S. Government is disregarding the revolution in which the Iranian nation brought down and overthrew the imperial regime and forced the deposed shah to flee, and is thus responsible for the serious crisis in relations between our country and the United States. International monopolists and those with imperialist interests are now striving to increase the scope of the false propaganda concerning our national aims, to deceive world opinion and to upset our good relations with other countries. They are even paving the way for an economic blockade of Iran and preparing other threatening measures."

The Writers' Association of Iran asks all those writers and intellectuals who in the past reflected all over the world our cries of protest against the tyranny of the dependent imperial regime, to condemn the propaganda of the international monopolists and imperialist circles, to tell the whole world about the Iranian nation's struggle, to ask America to withdraw its support from a traitorous and criminal element hated by our nation, and to show some respect for the aims of this nation's revolution, which include independence and control over its own destiny.

"Writers and committed intellectuals: Do not allow this recourse to the pretext of observing international law in respect to diplomatic personnel to be used to conceal imperialism's crimes against our nation or taint the revolutionary and lawful demands of Iran's oppressed people in the eyes of world opinion."

U.S. DENIED USE OF KUWAIT, BAHRAIN TERRITORY FOR ATTACK

LD271003 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 Nov 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Event of American Aggression Kuwait and Bahrain Will Support Iran"]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the foreign minister of Kuwait has sent a message to Acting Foreign Minister Mr Bani Sadr condemning the freezing of Iran's assets by the U.S. Government.

In this message the Kuwait foreign minister explained that his government has heard nothing of an American military presence in Kuwait, let alone that such a thing might occur. Expressing astonishment at the news of a landing by U.S. paratroops on Kuwait territory, the Kuwait foreign minister said that "if this happened we should seek help from Iran to repel the aggressors."

He added: "Bahrain feels the same as we do, and will never allow American ships or aircraft to be used in her territory against Iran. Kuwait will not withhold any brotherly help from Iran."

KEYHAN COMMENT ON USSR REACTION TO U.S. INTERVENTION

LD271541 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Nov 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Effects of the Islamic Revolution in Iran on the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Following the announcement by the Soviet Government on the prevention of American military intervention in Iran, a KEYHAN correspondent contacted Mr Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is now back in Tehran.

He gave the following reply to a question asked by our correspondent on the effects of the Islamic Revolution on the Soviet Union, the possibility of American armed intervention in Iran and the reaction of the Soviet Union:

"The struggle of the nation of Iran is a human one aimed at the fulfilment of the rights of the underprivileged and oppressed nations.

"If the Soviet government considers itself a people's government and a supporter of the working class, it cannot remain indifferent to this revolution or indulge secretly (God forbid) in subversion--though it would be illogical for it to do so. The Soviet Union has lost little in the Islamic Revolution and should naturally be content. However, it was not for them that we carried out this revolution and it was not to please Soviet policy that the youth of our country went to their deaths. They ought to be thankful that we have destroyed the listening posts beamed towards them by American and Israel and the fact that we have left CENTO and joined the nonalined countries. With all these great steps we demanded from the outset that relations with us would be amiable and based on equality, and that their statesmen should never feel that they were the superpower and we the nation without arms and atomic weapons. I repeat: All the agreements were unequal and oppressive. The past imperialist regime was only concerned with its own protection. It used to pay protection money to all the countries of the world.

"Our commercial transactions after the revolution have continued on a barter basis, but we now desire that the price we get for our gas should not only rise, but reach international levels. We want quicker [delivery] of machinery and industrial and agricultural equipment, and these must be more in accordance with our actual needs and, as in the case of Western countries, the ordinary export prices, with nothing added, should be charged.

"Detailed discussions have already taken place in this regard, and I have supported as a matter of urgency the yearly reduction in the number of foreign experts in Iran, including those from the Soviet Union. I have asked them [presumably the Soviet Union] and their authorities who deal with our country to arrange that within 3 years there should be no need for any foreign experts in Iran, and that in their place we should appoint Iranian experts, though not in such a manner as to bring everything to a halt by expelling all of them from Iran immediately. Of course, these foreign experts are employed by the Iranian Government, and are unconnected with political or military considerations. It is our responsibility to look after our own affairs and attain self-sufficiency in industry and agriculture. It is not good enough merely to expel American experts, although their situation is not to be compared with Soviet experts. It is our wish to awaken all the underprivileged nations of the world to the spirit of the revolution and to independence. In technology we have to prove that we are capable and that Iranian scientists can equal Western scientists in any field. We must evolve our own technological tradition and proceed to perfect it. Science is not something which God vouchsafed to the West and withheld from us when He created us.

"From the slogan-shouting stage we must reach the stage of action. Revolutionary culture has the responsibility of fighting against the culture of imperialism and short-sightedness, and to build the road towards progress in our scientific institutions.

"All over the world and throughout the Middle East in particular incitement is being carried out against our revolution, disturbances are being created and there are even military threats."

"A confrontation between the Soviet Union and America, even if not military, means a sort of political crisis affecting all the Persian Gulf littoral states. The strengthening of military forces at the American base in Oman and particularly in the Straits of Hormuz cannot be entirely without danger for the Muslim countries. We must put a stop to imperialism's incitement in the Muslim countries and prove that the Government of Iran in no way intends to meddle in their affairs.

"Under present circumstances the two countries of North and South Yemen are drawing closer together daily, although they have differing systems, and they are coming to believe more in the aims of our reovlution, and while in particular Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Americans' military bases in Oman threaten their independence and existence. The Government of South Yemen, though socialist and close to Moscow, is nevertheless becoming aware each day of its Islamic identity, and even it in its constitution 'Islamic philosophy' is given as its religion.

"We may profit from some of the conflicts in this area among these countries. We may make constructive contacts with nations and governments which show sympathy with our Islamic Revolution. We are not afraid of military threats from America. As you are aware, on the anniversary of the Great Soviet Revolution, at the meeting I had with Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin in the presence of members of the Supreme Soviet and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko I said that the Iranian nation has no fear of America's 110,000 troops and crack units military and naval units, and if America commits the great error of attacking the oil fields or occupying part of our land in the Persian Gulf area, then the Nation of Iran will oppose them to the last breath, and we do not imagine that other Muslim nations will stand by indifferently.

"Mr Brezhnev welcome what I said warmly and with great joy, and signified his approval (or at least this was my understanding), indicating that the Soviet Government would not remain indifferent in the face of military intervention by America in Iran; and, several times during talks with Soviet statesmen, I felt that this was their approach, and that should the necessity arise, talks would be held, with the permission of the relevant authorities [presumably to secure military or other assistance]. An economic war between Iran and America would raise a storm in the all the Arab and oil producing countries which would gradually sap the confidence of these countries in the [safety of their] deposits held in American banks American reactions to Iran will reveal the childishness and instability of their economic and political system, and perhaps God may desire that the political weakness of America will be made evident to all the people of the world, and that a country which is weak militarily like Iran can topple the American giant, revealing the weakness of its economy and culture."

ENVOY ENTEZAM EXPLAINS STANCE ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD231507 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Stein Savik report: "Fight to the Last Man Against the United States"]

[Text] "The Iranians are prepared to fight to the last man if the United States undertakes military intervention in the conflict over the hostages," Abbas Amir Entezam, Iran's new ambassador in Oslo, told Norwegian journalists Tuesday. Intervention could develop into an international war with worse consequences than resulted from the Vietnam War, he added.

Entezam said that Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, during his meeting with him yesterday, had pointed out that one consequence of the hostages confrontation could be a military attack. Economic boycott of Iran is another possible consequence. "None of these measures will have any effect," the ambassador said. "An international economic boycott would be an inhuman and immoral act according to existing norms. Since the revolution our people have no longer attached any importance to personal consumption--in fact, we are beginning to reduce it.

Moreover, our great leader, Imam Khomeyni, has announced a religious fast which will reduce consumption."

Amir Entezam is based in Stockholm but also has accreditation in Norway. He is now paying his first official visit to Oslo. He was formerly a member of the Bazargan government and was its official spokesman.

The ambassador was asked by journalists how he replied when Foreign Minister Frydenlund made it clear that Norway strongly disapproves of the taking of hostages in Tehran as an open breach of international law. Entezam stated that he sent a note several days ago to the Scandinavian governments clarifying Iran's position.

"The U.S. Embassy has been used as a spy center against our country and in an attempt to arouse rebellion against our rulers. We want the United States to extradite the shah, who has committed such great crimes against our people, so that he will be tried by a court representing all countries. That will demonstrate that oppression cannot be tolerated in any country," the ambassador said.

Entezam said he told Frydenlund that what is happening must not be viewed one-sidedly as a breach of international law. Because the foreign minister several times expressed his concern that the situation could lead to a major conflict, I asked him to contact the United States and explain Iran's position.

"I asked him to say that the United States should stop interfering in our affairs and extradite the shah."

There were several sharp exchanges at the press conference, including when the ambassador defended the taking of hostages as a response to U.S. violations of international law.

"On what basis does Iran believe it can violate international law?" Entezam was asked.

"On exactly the same basis as the United States made its embassy into a nest of spies," he replied. "That also contradicts international law. The United States also attempted to arouse rebellion in Kordestan and other parts of Iran. The Americans also maintain links with former SAVAK agents who are now constantly engaged in terrorist actions in our country."

[Question] But when the embassy was occupied, the personnel were not seized as spies, but as hostages. The espionage charge is now being used to get the shah extradited.

[Answer] When the students occupied the embassy we did not know what kind of documents they would find there. Despite the fact that the Americans burned some papers, documents were found which prove that there has long been espionage, both before and since the revolution.

[Question] In other words, do you admit that the occupation was carried out against international law?

[Answer] We are aware that occupation of an embassy is a breach of international law. But the situation is different with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. For 26 years the embassy was a center for interfering in Iran's affairs--our country was ruled from there under the shah.

Asked why the Iranian authorities did not react as other countries, namely by expelling diplomats guilty of espionage, Entezam replied: "When I was in the government, we told U.S. diplomats several times that they should not interfere in our affairs. We waited 9 months but that did not help. You can expel some diplomats but what do you do when they are all spies?

[Question] But before the embassy was occupied, there were several signs that relations between Iran and the United States were beginning to normalize. A new American ambassador was received. A treaty was concluded on the delivery of spare parts for U.S. weapons and a group of Iranian officers went to the United States for training. How could that happen if the Americans were indeed engaged in massive subversion?

[Answer] "Through the U.S. Embassy we have tried to make it clear that we want good relations with the U.S. people," Entezam said. "But the condition was that they should not shelter the shah and end their interference." At the same time he denied that any treaty was concluded for the delivery of weapon spares or that officers went to the United States for training. "If there are any officers there, they were already in the United States before the revolution," he said. Only a few days ago the U.S. press reported that 260 Iranian officers, including pilots, are undergoing training at military bases in the United States.

To a question on whether it is possible to find a peaceful solution to the hostages conflict, the ambassador replied: "Yes, if the shah is extradited."

He said he did not know what punishment the hostages would receive if tried by an Islamic Revolution court. That prompted a sharp exchange with one jouranlist.

[Question] Does that mean that there is no law which lays down the punishment for espionage? That would then mean that Iran today is a lawless society?

[Answer] No, it means that I am an ambassador and not a judge. I do not know the punishment prescribed for espionage by Islamic law. Your question is meaningless.

KHALKHALI DEMANDS 'TRIAL' OF CARTER, EXTRADITION OF HELMS

LD271023 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ayatollah Khalkhali Demands Trial of America and Carter at Nuremburg-style Court"]

[Text] In a statement today Ayatollah Khalkhali has demanded the trial of Carter and his administration at a Nuremburg-style court for U.S. Government crimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Khalkhali declares in this statement that Carter does not wish to learn from the shameful defeats suffered by America in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and further that the heroic nation of Iran does not care a cent for America's threats.

The text of Ayatollah Khalkhali's statement is as follows:

"The international news media have reported that Carter's self-interested government has instructed large warships escorting other ships to proceed from Philippine waters to the Indian Ocean, the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf. By such devilish and satanic means he wishes to frighten the great and heroic nation of Iran.

The nation of Iran does not care a cent for these threats. When their ships, torpedo-boats and Marines were tested in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos they failed, and Carter does not wish to learn his lesson from those events.

The grip of Carter's predecessors and those in the White House connected with Watergate, Guatemala and Chile has been loosened. Now his turn has come, and by setting up a court in Iran like that at Nuremburg, all the espionage he has carried outwill be placed on public view so that Helms' other chickens may not lay their eggs under his filthy skirt. Carter expects that the nation of Iran should show no reaction to his harboring of the criminal-to-the-core, Mohammad Reza the thief, but he should know that all the spies and world-burners of the CIA will be given a public trial in Iran, so that all the under-privileged people of the world might know that all the innocent blood was shed by the executioners on the instructions of regular officials of the CIA and the Pentagon.

At such a trial we [shall]consider the perpetrators of the slayings of 15 Khordad 1342 and 1 Moharram and 17 Shahrivar last year to be none other than the spies, ambassadors and members of the so-called American Embassy nest of spies.

We demand the return to Iran of Richard Helms and his devoted servant, the traitor shah, in order to make known to the people of the world the crimes committed while he was ambassador. We also wish to tell the people of the world that war criminals are not confined only to those convicted at Nuremburg but also include the CIA and FBI, which are responsible for shedding the innocent blood of the martyrs in Iran, Palestine, Eritrea, the POLISARIO and the Muslims of [word illegible] and the islands of East Timor, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, black Africa, Latin America and Guatemala.

This court should be convened in Iran, and if Imam Khomeyni so instructs, I shall personally preside over it, with total impartiality.

'SOURCE' DISCUSSES BLOCKING OF HORMUZ STRAIT

LD261031 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Felix Bayon dispatch: "Islamic Sources Hint That Iran Could Block the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--"We could very easily block the Strait of Hormuz. We would only have to sink four or five ships, and no tanker would be able to leave or enter the Persian Gulf. The problems of oil supplies would be practically insuperable for the Western world" a source close to the Islamic Revolution Council told EL PAIS in Tehran yesterday.

"The taking of the U.S. Embassy and the trial of the U.S. spies is not the only measure thatIran can take against the United States if the shah is not extradited. We can do great harm to the U.S. defense system by placing in the Soviet Union's hands the equipment found inside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and even one of the U.S. F-14 aircraft which the United States sold our country during the old regime. It has cost the United States many billions to protect this latest model of aircraft against Soviet espionage," the same source declared yesterday.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMICS

DW260920 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 0630 GMT 23 Nov 79 DW

[Excerpt from correspondent Dolus interview with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the Revolution Council and head of the "holy war for the reconstruction of Iran" organization; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Will you accept foreign aid in the reconstruction of your economy? Will you make purchases abroad within the framework of normal trade and, for example, have factories built?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. We will do that. We would like to have every progress in this field, but always with emphasis on our independence.

[Question] Can you briefly explain your oil policy? Do you intend to extract less oil in the future, and are your oil proceeds sufficient, for instance, to finance the state, support the 3 million unemployed people, and at the same time improve your economy to a point where it will be independent?

[Answer] Begging your pardon, at the moment we are in a position to have a very short-term plan for our economy and to implement it, so that we will not overcome this unemployment in our country for so long [as heard

[Question] Do you already have exact plans as to how much oil you will want to extract and export in the future?

[Answer] Yes, as much as we need in foreign exchange.

[Question] What I meant to ask was whether you will extract and export as much oil as you need to have ample money for financing the development in your own country and to cover your own expenditures.

[Answer] Yes, indeed, that is not so much; we do not need so much money for this because we will endeavor to cover the needs of our people primarily with agriculture and with very simple technical work.

[Question] So if you need less money you will also export less oil, since the oil price keeps climbing.

[Answer] Not to increase [as heard]. Only, one must not give away one's treasure in one day. We would also like to avoid any harm to other peoples. This requires, however, that a friendly and just cooperation exists between us and these peoples.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI CALLS IRAN'S BEHAVIOR 'PUERILE'

LD232300 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

["Telephone Rings" phone-in program introduced from the Paris studio by Claude Guillaumin, with Tunis reporter Ralph Pinto, and Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi; questions posed by Guillaumin--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you explain, first of all, the silence of the Arab leaders meeting in Tunis about what is going on in Iran?

[Answer] Well, because they had many other issues to study and these were really most important, of very great moment to the Arab nation, to the whole of the Arab community. And then, I cannot see why one should ask a summit of heads of state, even if they are Arabs, to deal with every problem that occupies the conscience of the world.

[Question] But at Tunis the Arab countries were directly concerned, after all.

[Answer] The Arab countries are not Muslim countries. The Arab countries, I remind you Mr Guillaumin, comprise a majority of Muslims but also considerable minorities (of others), of Christians, not only in Lebanon but also in Syria, Iraq and Egypt. These total 6-7 million. Take the example of Palestine, of the PLO, the Palestinian organization. It contains many Muslims, a majority of Muslims but a minority, a very active one, of Christians. And if you consider that George Habash is not a Muslim but a Christian you will see that the hardest men are not Muslims.

[Question] But do you not think that what is happening in Iran can be contagious for a certain number of peoples, including Arab countries?

[Answer] I welcome your question, it is a good question. That is possible. What is going on in Iran, this is two different things. First, there was this Iranian revolution which was first an important event, an event that aroused much hope. Because one thought--many people continue to think that it is still possible, at that time one thought--that this was a revolution to direct Iran's society toward a stronger fidelity to Islamic values, because what the shah perpetrated was an unspeakable fault. An attempt was made to create a new, modern Iranian society out of nothing, by denying the traditions, denying fundamental values and by importing civilization in boxes, boxes of equipment.

But civilization is not equipment, it is not instruments, not tools, not even a way of living: It is something else; first of all a mentality, an attitude to life, a certain number of values, a manner of seeing the world and of conceiving it.

And here is the second thing I want to say. There is this first aspect of things, and then there is how one has progressed. This progress--one has to say it, I dare to say it really without hesitation--has brought with it many unfortunate incidents. I received today the Iranian delegation which had come to transmit a message to the Arab heads of state, I saw them for a long time and I spoke very frankly to them. A fraternal language but very frank and very firm. I explained that the behavior of the Iranians today is not acceptable. One cannot defend the options of these people. And these are not even options, this is just puerile behavior. The options of Khomeyni, the options Khomeyni ought to represent, those of an Islamic revolution, are not like that. They are tolerance, fraternity, equality, and, above all, reason.

[Question] It would be necessary, Mr Klibi, to define the Arab League's attitude toward this pan-Arabism you have mentioned and its relation to pan-Islamism.

[Answer] Pan-Islamism, I think this is no longer a valid issue. There is solidarity among all Muslim peoples and this solidarity should, I think, be directed toward development, toward the solidarity of means to employ jointly in order to insure the development and the rebirth of Islamic societies.

[Question] Does this mean that prosperity from oil should benefit more those Arab countries which have no raw materials?

[Answer] Absolutely, absolutely, the other Arab countries so that their development might be insured and the other Islamic countries too, and all the other countries of the Third World, be they in Africa, Asia or South America. [sentence as heard] There is a solidarity here that is calling, and Islam that is calling. Islam is not an Arab religion, an ethnic religion, it is a universal religion that appeals not only for tolerance, as I have said before, but for fraternity and the widest and greatest solidarity.

AFP INTERVIEWS TEHRAN STUDENTS 23 NOVEMBER

OW232313 Hong Kong AFP in English 2300 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[By Bernard Estrade]

[Text] Tehran, 23 Nov (AFP)--Trying U.S. hostages for espionage will amount to putting imperialism on trial, the leaders of the militant Iranian students occupying the American Embassy said today. "We would prefer to try the shah himself, and, if he is turned over, we will release the hostages. Otherwise, we will try them," a group of them said in an interview with AFP inside the occupied embassy building.

A half dozen young Iranians, serious and unshaven in appearance, met with two AFP correspondents late today in what used to be one of the embassy's "investigation unit" offices. Access to the office is through an armored door that had plainly been opened with a blow torch. Despite the sound-proofing of the embassy, the strangely-muffled voices of Iranian speakers who incessantly harangue the crowds in front of the embassy could be heard.

The student leaders seemed surprised by the question, "do you think President Carter will give in and turn over the shah?" "It is not impossible. It is even probable," they replied. "In our ideology, we believe that if an entire people wish for something, they obtain it."

Asked about various compromise formulas being worked on, the students stated: "Our point of view is that of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, and we follow only him. It has been decided that the shah must be turned over."

They seemed to reject--publicly at least--any thought of mediation. Acting Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr has been attempting to organize a mediation effort, but he does not have Ayatollah Khomeyni's support.

No date has been set for the trial, and the students refuse to say if they have decided how long it will be before the trial starts. When asked about the possible sentences if the accused are found guilty, the students replied simply that: "There are degrees of espionage and degrees in the sentences. They are set by Islamic law."

The student leaders, who are enrolled in Tehran's engineering and technical schools, denied that the hostages were subjected to "intense psychological pressure." "Our ideology states that prisoners of war should be treated in humane manner, and they are," they said. They said that the hostages have been told they will be tried. The hostages include women (although the occupiers refuse to say how many) and two non-diplomat American citizens who happened to be in the embassy at the time of the take-over.

Do the hostages know what they are accused of? "They know better than us," is the response.

The students said they released five Asian-origin embassy employees because "their guilt was not proved." They claimed that "no more" non-Americans remain among the hostages, a statement disputed by other reports.

As for their threats that the embassy would be blown up in the case of an American military intervention, they said, "technically, everything is ready" but would add no more.

U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTEDLY TO BE MOVED TO PRISON

ID231637 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Hasan Luqays report: "Tehran Hardens Its Stand; Proposal To Move American Hostages to Prison Preparatory to Their Trial"]

[Text] Tehran--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from well-informed sources that there is a certain proposal to move the American hostages still held in the U.S. Embassy in the Iranian capital to a prison preparatory to trying them.

Although this proposal has not been confirmed, the well-informed sources said that the moving of hostages requires the approval of Qom [Khomeyni's headquarters] and that a decision on this matter will be taken within the next 24 hours. The sources said that the motive behind this urgent move is the U.S. threat of military intervention in Iran.

Meanwhile, mass demonstrations against the U.S. Government continue in Tehran. Mr Bani Sadr expressed the belief that the world will not allow the United States to intervene militarily for the sake of 50 hostages.

Bani Sadr told foreign journalists, particularly American journalists, that he is prepared to meet with them and let them see documents proving the savagery of the crimes which the deposed shah has committed. He said the Iranians want to let the American people know about the shah's crimes so that they will bring pressure to bear on their government for his extradition.

There is a strong belief prevalent in the Iranian capital that Ayatollah Khomeyni is determined to try the hostages as the United States continues to adopt a threatening attitude and refuses to hand over the shah. Popular Iranian circles believe that U.S. military intervention is unlikely.

On the other hand the PLO's representative in Tehran, Hani al-Hasan, met in Riyadh with Yasir 'Arafat, returned to Tehran and then accompanied an Iranian delegation to Tunis in an attempt to convince the Arab leaders to support Iran's attitude.

Five non-American hostages were released yesterday. There were two Filipinos, a South Korean, a Bengali and a Pakistani.

AFP REPORTS BANI SADR FRENCH TV INTERVIEW

NC242239 Paris AFP in English 2236 GMT 24 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (AFP)--Iranian foreign affairs chief Abolhasan Bani Sadr said tonight he doubted the U.S.-Iranian crisis would result in war, but he warned that "systematic provocation by the U.S. Government "would risk ending in madness."

Replying to questions from the French television network TF1, Mr Bani Sadr nevertheless said that "in spite of everything" he "could not imagine that a war could occur." "I count on the wisdom of my people and I know very well that will not happen," he said, adding that he considered the Iranian people "totally mobilized." "Never in a history of two centuries have the Iranian people been mobilized as they are today," he said, "and that is above all because of their victory against the shah's regime." "I don't believe that the Americans are crazy enough to undertake that war," he continued. "It will be worse than in Vietnam, as this region is of central interest to all mankind, and a war could have grave repercussions in every way."

'AFAFAT REPORTEDLY ASKED TO QUESTION USSR ON U.S. ATTACK

JN271101 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 24 Nov 79 p 17 JN

[Text] Iran has authorized Yasir 'Arafat to ask the Soviet leadership a specific question: What would the Soviet stand be should the United States strike at Iranian defenses, airports, air bases and land U.S. paratroopers in the oil areas?

BANI SADR DISCUSSES POSSIBLE SOVIET AID

ID261115 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 ID

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "A U.S. Congressman Opens Negotiations With Mr Bani Sadr in Tehran"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--"Mr Minister, in my capacity as (U.S.) Congress Republican representative I have come to you to seek an alternative to war--an honorable outcome for our two peoples." It was 1930 hours on Thursday, 22 November, in Tehran. While rumors were circulating on an alleged U.S. ultimatum to Iran, and the Imam Khomeyni was launching a passionate television appeal for resistance, Mr George Hansen was with Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr pleading for a "deescalation"--perhaps the last chance of preserving peace.

While Mr George Hansen and Mr Lee Roderick returned to their hotel to report to Washington Mr Bani Sadr received us to clarify his government's position with respect to the U.S. congressman's unusual initiatives. "Our ultimate objective remains unchanged: the shah's extradition. We are particularly anxious for his extradition since such a measure would constitute the only palpable proof in our eyes of the end of U.S. hegemonic claims. It is the only means which the Uniged States has of proving that it has given up humiliating us and treating us as a colonized people."

"We Do Not Want War"

Mr Bani Sadr continued: "Once that principle has been clearly spelled out, the proposal which Mr Hansen made to me this evening would interest us. We are convinced that any inquiry which Congress would initiate on a man who we regard as a major criminal would lead to a second Watergate much more scandalous than the first. Once the U.S. people are finally informed of the facts they will initiate dialog with the Iranian people. Iranian and U.S. officials will exchange visits and will be able to explain their positions to their respective public opinions. We would then know that the days of contempt are over."

[Question] In other words war is avoidable?

"Yes," the chief of Iranian diplomacy replied. "We do not want war and the United States does not stand to gain from provoking war. Just look at the risks it would be taking.

"1. Never since the end of the Safavid dynasty 200 years ago have our people been so determined to stand firm to the last man. The wall of fear and passivity crumbled at the same time as the Pahlavi dynasty.

"2. The Muslim peoples will rise up to support our resistance to a U.S. attack. Current events show that, contrary to what some people say, religion is not the opium of the people but the driving force of their struggle against oppression--the instrument of their rebirth.

"3. The upheavals which would be caused in the Middle East by a U.S. attack on Iran would endanger the West's oil supplies and bring about the collapse of the dollar which Washington is at present trying to support by maintaining the hope that a fatal blow will be dealt to the Islamic Republic.

Support from the USSR

"4. A U.S. attack would force the USSR into offering us multifacetted support which we are now prepared to envisage. We want nothing to do either with Soviet military intervention--which is improbable, moreover--or any communique from Moscow proferring threats which the United States would not take seriously. Furthermore the USSR could exploit its widespread influence in the Middle East.

"Having said that," Mr Bani Sadr continued, "the Koran teaches us that men most frequently act in an irrational way. The warlike hysteria being aroused on the other side of the Atlantic over 50 hostages, who we will not harm, is unfortunately pathological. The Americans should stop looking to their psychoanalysts to try and understand Imam Khomeyni. He is in perfect harmony with his Islamic convictions and his people's deep aspirations, which the U.S. leaders seem to be completely unable to understand."

AMBASSADOR ADVISES BRITISH CITIZENS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA252050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] London, 25 Nov (EFE)--Sir John Graham, British ambassador to Iran, has advised British citizens to leave Iran unless they have very important reasons to stay.

According to a report received today in London, Ambassador Graham gave this advice to British high executives during a meeting recently held in Tehran. Ambassador Graham indicated that in case of emergency it is very improbable that the British Royal Air Force can carry out a rescue operation. According to official estimates, there are about 500 British citizens working in Iran. Most of them work for oil companies and exporting businesses. More than a dozen British diplomats are returning next week with their families to London, following a foreign office decision made in view of the incidents at the U.S. Embassy.

The British diplomatic mission in Iran will be reduced to 20 persons for the time being.

BANGLADESH

DACCA REPORTS KHOMEYNI CALL FOR HOLY WAR

BK261602 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has called for a holy war on the religious, economic and military front. The ayatollah's call was given in a speech to Revolution Guards broadcast by the Iranian radio.

The ayatollah said that the United States was the greatest power in the world, but they must mobilize Iranian nation against them. He asked the guards to give military instructions to every young Iranian so that 20 million of them can bear arms.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BANGLADESH-INDONESIAN SUMMIT TALKS

BK211420 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Indonesia have emphasized their mutual desire to further promote their relations and enlarge the area of beneficial cooperation in all fields. A joint communique issued simultaneously from Dacca and Jakarta this afternoon at the end of President Suharto's 2-day state visit to Bangladesh said periodic consultations between the two countries will take place at foreign minister's level to review the growing relations and explore areas of further cooperation.

It said the two countries explored the possibility of increasing trade and economic cooperation. They also agreed to cooperate in the fields of oil and gas exploration and explore the possibility of joint ventures in other fields mutually beneficial to both the countries.

The communique said: While reviewing the international situation, the presidents of Bangladesh and Indonesia emphasized the need for [words indistinct] efforts for promoting and strengthening international peace and security based on principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of all disputes. They also stressed the need for strict adherence to the basic principles and objectives of the nonalined movement and reaffirmed the importance of the unity, solidarity and cooperation among the nonalined nations.

The president of Bangladesh apprised the Indonesian president of the developments in South Asia and the initiative taken by Bangladesh in improving and strengthening its relations with the neighboring countries and creating a climate conducive to peace and stability of the region.

The two presidents reaffirmed their support for establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Expressing their concern about the situation in Southeast Asia and its adverse effect on peace and stability, the two presidents stressed the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea with a view to restoring peace and stability in the region.

About the Middle East, they reiterated their conviction that a just and permanent solution of the problem can only be achieved on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, return of the holy city of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Reviewing the international economic scene, the two presidents expressed their resolve to continue to work together and strive for the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice.

PRESIDENT REVOKES EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED DEC 1974

BK280305 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The government has revoked the proclamation of emergency issued on 28 December 1974. This was announced in Dacca last night. The announcement said: In exercise of powers conferred by the constitution of Bangladesh, the president has revoked the proclamation of emergency. The action has been taken in keeping with the electoral commitment of President Ziaur Rahman. As a consequence the Emergency Powers Act of 1975 and the emergency powers rules of 1975 have ceased to be effective and fundamental rights have been made practicable in the country.

INDIA

BANGLADESH REINFORCES TROOP PRESENCE ON TRIPURA BORDER

BK271015 Belhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Tripura Government has expressed concern over the additional reinforcement of Bangladesh Rifles at Chandan Nagar near Kamalpur town in north Tripura district bordering Bangladesh. A press release issued in Agartala says that so long as the areas on the border are not demarcated, status quo should be maintained. It said the entire matter has been brought to the notice of the center.

Border Reported Peaceful

BK280342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The situation in the eastern and northeastern sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border is now peaceful. This has been disclosed by the inspector general of Border Security Force [BSF] Mr N.C. Pal, in Calcutta.

Meanwhile, two survey teams of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission will hold discussions today at Belonia on the demarcation of the boundary on the Indo-Bangladesh border, particularly in the Muhuri char area of Belonia subdivision.

INDIAN EXPRESS REPORTS PAKISTANIS ASKED TO LEAVE FOR SPYING

BK271459 Belhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 23 Nov 79 p 1 BK

[By political correspondent H.K. Dua]

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Nov, New Delhi is feeling rather concerned at the recent increase in efforts by Pakistan to gather military intelligence from India.

During the last few weeks India is believed to have asked Islamabad to withdraw as many as three of its officials working in the Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi. The three officials--reportedly non-diplomats--are said to have indulged in gathering vital secrets in India. Two of these officials--Gustaf Rana and Nur Khan--have already left the country. The third Pakistan embassy official--Anwar Ahmad--may also be on the way back home.

Pakistan on its part has asked India to pull out two of its employees working in the Indian Embassy in Islamabad. This is perhaps a retaliation to the Indian move. India has also told Pakistan about its concern over its spying in India. Some Pakistani officials were caught red-handed receiving information from Indians, who are reportedly under investigation. Confronted with the evidence Pakistan has had no option but to express regret and swiftly withdraw its officials accused of espionage.

Surprisingly, both governments have chosen not to make any noise about the whole affair. Not a word has appeared in the Pakistani press about it and persistent inquiries made with the Ministry of External Affairs here drew a blank. "We have no comments to offer. "We can neither confirm nor deny," was all that the Ministry was prepared to say when confronted with queries about the spy scandal.

But it appears that the last has not been heard about it. While the Indian Government has stepped up its vigilance operations, it is bound to pursue to the logical end cases against Indians involved in the espionage. It involves a Defense Ministry official who has been arrested. A corporal has reportedly confessed rendering help in passing on secrets to two Pakistani officials, who have already been sent out. No information is available on what kind of intelligence these Indian employees have passed on to the Pakistani spies and how big is the spy ring.

Government Orders Inquiry

BK271501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1406 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Nov (AFP)--The government has ordered an inquiry into alleged spying for Pakistan by unspecified number of Indian Border Forces (BSF) personnel stationed in Kashmir. K.C.K. Raja, inspector-general of the BSF, announced this at a press conference in Srinagar, summer capital of Indian-held Kashmir today. He refused to disclose any further details, reports said.

UNION INDUSTRIES MINISTER BRAHMANANDA REDDY RESIGNS

BK271609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] The union industries minister, Mr K. Brahmananda Reddy, has resigned from the Union Council of Ministers as well as from the Congress Party.

The minister of state for tourism and civil aviation, Mr P. Ankinaidu Prasada Raq, has also resigned from the Council of Ministers.

The president has accepted the resignations.

COMMUNIST PARTY REGRETS DANGE RESIGNATION FROM LEADERSHIP

BK271613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India in a press statement has said that it is unfortunate that Mr S.A. Dange has resigned from the chairmanship and the Central Executive Committee of the party at a time when it is fighting a serious election battle.

Dange Comments

BK280910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Mr S.A. Dange feels that Mrs Gandhi has been misunderstood and the CPI [Communist Party of India] has failed to realize that she is a representative of the patriotic national bourgeoisie.

Mr Dange recently resigned from the chairmanship of the party. In a note to the members of the Central Executive Committee and the National Council of the party, he said that the CPI has failed to identify itself with the people's aspirations in themost crucial and critical period of the country's history.

According to him, the party has made unity with the CPI-M its main slogan at the cost of its independent existence. He said the left-democratic front is cracking up even before it can stand on its feet. In his note, Mr Dange added that the country needs a strong center which alone can sustain its unity and integrity and withstand imperialist pressures and blackmail. About the campaign against authoritarianism, he said no state can exist without any authority.

BOMBAY PAPER ON MUSLIM UPRISINGS, IRANIAN SITUATION

BK271525 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 23 Nov 79 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "A Grave Crisis"]

[Text] A common threat runs through the seizure of pilgrims as hostages by gunmen in the Grand Mosque of Ka'bah in Medina, the world's holiest-city for the Muslims, the continued captivity of 60 Americans in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and destruction of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. The thread is the upsurge of Muslim fundamentalism from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. The situation in Saudi Arabia is very different from the one in Iran or Pakistan and in Iran from Pakistan. Though both Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are ruled by conservative elements, neither is convulsed by the kind of frenzied revivalism that has been sweeping Iran for over a year. And for all we know the seizure of pilgrims by the so-called Mahdists in Medina may be as much motivated by political considerations as by religious ones. For as Cairo's AL AKHBAR has said, political dissent in west Asia often takes on a religious garb. Simiarly, it is not inconceivable that the angry men who stormed and burnt down the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad on Wednesday were inspired as much by anti-Zia and pro-Bhutto sentiments as by the belief voiced by Ayatollah Khomeyni that the "criminal American imperialism" and "international Zionism" were responsible for the outrage in Medina. In Tehran's case also, while it can be argued that anti-Americanism provoked by U.S. support for the deposed shah and reckless exploitation of Iranian resources principally accounts for the capture of the embassy, it is a safe view that anti-Americanism would not have taken the virulent form it has if a different kind of regime had taken over from the shah. The same is true about the incidents in Medina and Islamabad.

The situation in Medina and Islamabad, however deplorable, is manageable. The one in Tehran is threatening to assume proportions which defy comprehension. No one can say how it will all end. Ayatollah Khomeyni's behaviour has almost exhausted President Carter's patience. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. President has finally despatched a powerful task force of the 6th Fleet into the Gulf region to reinforce the naval units which are already there and has indicated that he will be forced to use force unless the hostages are released soon unharmed. The Iranian students have responded to the warning by threatening to kill the hostages and other over 200 Americans in the country. This dual tragedy must be avoided. The international community must bestir itself without further loss of time. It has sat idly by for too long. The conflict is bilateral only in the most superficial sense. At stake is the larger issue of how diplomats are to be treated if relations between two countries deteriorate and this concerns all countries. It is difficult to agree with the ayatollah's demand that the U.S. must return the deposed shah to Iran so that the latter can be tried for his alleged crimes because Washington has not given him asylum. The former shah is there temporarily for treatment which the Americans could have denied him only at the risk of forfeiting the respect of all civilised human beings. But that is not the central issue which is whether the Iranians are entitled even in the face of the gravest provocation to hold diplomats as hostages. The answer must be in the negative. Meanwhile as the world leaders try to persuade the ayatollah to see reason, they must also ask President Carter to hold his stand. He, of course, does not need much persuasion. For he is in no position to achieve his main objective by force which must be to rescue his nationals. Tehran is too far away from the shore and the people are too roused. But he can inflict enormous damage on Iran if he orders selective air strikes as the Pentagon is hinting he might do. The consequences of such an action may not remain limited to Iran. We might witness an uncontrollable popular upsurge in the entire region and a drastic cut in oil production and supply. Seen in this perpspective this would appear to be the gravest crisis since Cuba in 1962. Perhaps it is even graver. While in the previous case one group of rational men was dealing with another group of pragmatists, this time the American leaders are face to face with men who think in very different terms

ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTER REPORTS RADIOACTIVE PARCEL MISSING

BK271009 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Nov (AFP)--The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) today confirmed reports of a parcel containing radioactive isotope missing while being transported from Bombay to Beawar, northwestern India, recently.

The BARC in a press release in Bombay, however, sought to allay any panic among the public by assuring that the parcel had been "completely sealed" and thus would not pose any danger "unless it is tampered with intentionally."

It appealed to the public to promptly inform the centre if anyone received any information about the location of the package.

NEPAL

DOZEN PEOPLE KILLED BY POLICE IN MID-NOVEMBER INCIDENT

BK271545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 27 Nov (AFP)--A dozen people were killed when police opened fire on them in Dhankuta district 240 kilometres (150 miles) east of Katmandu a fortnight ago, it was reported today.

The vernacular weekly JANA JAGRITI said the police fired on innocent people on the pretext that they were "extremist elements." According to the paper the victims were in fact barefooted "drought victims."

Meanwhile, about 800 Marxist and Leninist students and peasants held a demonstration here today to denounce "atrocities" committed by the police in various districts.

At a rally, speakers charged that in the name of restoring law and order in the country the police had unleased a reign of terror in Dhanusha, Sarlahi and Mahottari districts 210 kms (130 miles) southeast of Katmandu.

The speakers also criticized Prime Minister S.B. Thapa for running the government autocratically. Helmeted police with shotguns followed the demonstrators, but did not intervene.

PAKISTAN

AUTHORITIES HOLD THREE PERSONS FOR ARSON AT U.S. EMBASSY

BK280232 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Nov 79 BK

[Text] PPI [Pakistan Press International] says that summary military court No 18 yesterday remanded for 10 days to police custody Kaisar Iqbal, Shamsuddin and Hidayat Khan. These people were arrested by the Islamabad police on Sunday on charges of arson and damage to the U.S. Embassy.

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST SPECULATIONS ABOUT PIA CRASH

BK271733 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpts] The mortal remains of the victims of yesterday's PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] Boeing crash were buried about 100 yards from (Masjid Abbas) in Atta'if after [words indistinct] prayers today.

The chairman of the PIA, Mr (Anwar Jamal), told newsmen in Karachi this afternoon that PIA would honor its obligation and pay compensation for the victims of the crash as determined (?by rules).

Answering a question, he said it was very wrong to make speculations about the causes of the crash when an official investigation is being made by the Saudi civil aviation authorities. He said there should be no unnecessary speculation in the absence of the necessary information and data about the crash.

About the ill-fated Boeing, the PIA chairman said it was a relatively new aircraft bought in 1970. It had completed only 14,000 landings, while the life span of that plane is 60,000 landings. Asked whether the blackbox and white recorder of the ill-fated plane had been found among the debris recovered so far, the PIA chief replied in the negative and said the search was still on.

CABINET APPROVES LAW ON DEFAMATION BY MEDIA

BK280438 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The cabinet has approved amendment of Section 499 of the Pakistan penal code. The effect of this amendment would be that with the exception of the publication of the report of proceedings of a court, publication of defamatory matter against any person, even if it is true and in the public interest, would constitute a cognizable and compoundable offense punishable with 5 years' rigorous imprisonment or with fine or with both.

The police would be able to arrest the editor, publisher of the defaulting newspaper or publication without a warrant. Court would, however, take cognizance of the case only on a written complaint by or on behalf of the aggrieved party.